The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,102.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced Scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under ..... Rs. 5 0
First insertion ..... „ 2 8
Second do ..... „ 2 8
Third do ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

Each additional line, or less than eight lines, to be above the line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second do ..... „ „
Third and succeeding do ..... „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each— Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P. Commander C. Day, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Colombo	30
„ Ratnagherry	22		Dec.
„ Vingorla	22	„ Galle	1
„ Carwar	23	„ Negapatam	4
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	6
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coconada	8
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipat	10
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopaulpur	11
„ Cochin	27	„ Pulo Penang	12
„ Alleppy	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	16
„ Tuticorin	29		

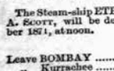
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries District, Bangalore, and Mysore by any line can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed by route picking up this steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.



Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAROMEERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSSORAH	1
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Fao	2
„ Guadur	18	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	20	„ Lingah	7
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Lingah	24	„ Muscat	10
„ Bushire	26	„ Guadur	12
„ Fao	28	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay, Tues.,	Nov. 14	Arrive Porebunder, Fri.	Nov. 17
Arrive Diu, Wednesday,	„ 15	„ Dwarka, Saturday,	„ 18
„ Verawal,	„ 16	„ Kotch Mandvi,	„ 18
„ Mangarole, Thurs.,	„ 16	„ Kurrachee, Sunday	„ 19

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

Messrs. Joseph Heald and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship Stephensons, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES OF FARE :—

1st Class to Suez..... £30
Ditto to Liverpool..... £50
2nd Class to ditto £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

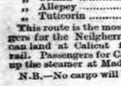
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)



THE New Steam Ship REDEEMER, WATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 800 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds, W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, being expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st class to Liverpool..... £ 50
1st class to Suez..... £ 30
1st class to Malta..... £ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 25th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£36	£24	.....	£4
„ Suez	36	22	.....	8
„ Port Said	36	24	.....	9
„ Alexandria	39	26	.....	9-10
„ Messina	50	34	.....	14
„ Naples	50	34	.....	14
„ Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
„ Genoa	50	34	.....	14
„ Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. STEPHENSONS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship JANET COWAN, ARRIVED from CALCUTTA, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand; failing which, they will be landed by Captain Cutheey, at their risk and expense of the consignees.

Freight to be paid, and Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature, to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

S. S. BREADALBANE, from LONDON.—Consignees of CARGO, shipped by the above Steamer, and arrived in Bombay per Tenasserim and Khedahabux, are informed that their GOODS WILL BE SOLD on Owners' account TO PAY SALVAGE EXPENSES incurred, unless taken delivery of within ten days from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Ravyn, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Rurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Ratnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Devgapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kolbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	£ 50 0	... £ 35 0	... £ 19 0
„ Port Said.....	£ 37 0	... £ 23 0	... £ 14 6
„ Suez	£ 36 0	... £ 22 0	... £ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

The Undersigned GRANT POLICIES for 1, 2 and 4 months, on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS and GOODS therein at REDUCED RATES.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

BOY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, Plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very superior 3/4, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

Also a serviceal Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon Wood, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN, to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.

By appointment to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

at the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the Sole Agent for celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, &c., of Dr. A. Meniet, of Amsterdam, Keyless

Soldier Watches	several descriptions	...	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do.	do. do.	...	20 to 150
Gold do.	do. do.	...	60 to 1,000
Clocks,	large choice, from	...	30 to 300
Jewellery, a very		...	10 to 300

Musical Boxes, Tools, Offices, &c.

CLOCKS for Steamer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, REPAIRS of Gfully made. undertaken and c

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

JEE COWASJEE, CURSETJEE, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

No. 11, MEADOW

announce to the Ladies and HAS the honour public in general of Bombay, that he Gentlemen and beautiful stock of WATCHES and has received a nice assortment London and Geneva, comprising JEWELLERY direct beating and 13 days' Watches; also to Gold and Silver Watches, most of the well known manufacturers such, Gold and Silver Cases, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and of London, consisting and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-Albums of the latest choicest pieces, Playing and singing one and shell, Canary Birds, Singinpee and Dining-rooms, Schools and two at a time. Clocks for Offices, &c. Repairing of Clocks and Watches and Co. of the same place.

London and CARTWRIGHT, a time, put to any distance from

Electric Clocks, going three fifteen days, one month, and each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year above the works, just the eight days, with a circular pending hours and half hours, also pieces for a hall, all of them str.

One Year Marble Timepieces. Musical Boxes, Organs, and any Repairing of Watches, Clocks, y undertaken, and finished other mechanical pieces, care within the shortest delay possible punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

Orders from Up-country Statio

JEE COWASJEE, CURSETJEE, I. P. Railway Company.

Watchmaker to th

NOTICE.—NEWSPAPERS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind Subscribers to New them by the end of the Renewal Orders for 1872 should reach be no break in the current month, in order that there supplies.

They also take the opportunity of Agents system of advance and would point out that by their ding new Subscriptions, payment they are enabled to undertak supply on the lowest possible terms.

Newspapers are posted direct from England to addresses in India, thus avoiding any delay in Bombay, and forwarded in T., V., & Co.'s weekly cases via Suez can be supplied much by post from Bombay; by this means the post.

more cheaply than if sent from London s, may be had upon Subscription Lists, giving all particul application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

2nd November 1871.

TABLE GLASS WARE.

JUST LANDED; of twenty patterns for daily, and a variety of beautiful design for extra, use.

BEER Tumblers, dozen,		GOBLETS Glass, doz.	9-8
from	Rs. 6-4	GREEN Hock Jars, each	3-0
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	HONEY ornated in plate,	9-8
BISCUIT Jars, „	6-4	ICE Pails Britan	10-8
CELERY Vases, „	6-0	ICE Plates, ch	4-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	8-0	ICE Trays, es, dozen	5-4
CHAMPAGNE Tumblers, „	9-0	JELLY Glasses, dozen	4-8
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-0	LIQUEUR each	3-0
CLARET Glasses, doz.	4-0	MILK Jug, set of four	4-8
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	PIANO Lamps, pair	6-4
CLARET Cup Jugs, „	6-4	PICKLE Bot each	9-8
COMPOTS, „	4-8	SALAD Bo pair	2-8
CREAM Jugs, „	3-0	SALT Cellars, dozen	4-8
CUSTARD Glasses, doz.	5-4	SHERRY Gs, pair	9-0
DECANTERS, Flat, pair	9-0	SPIRIT Bo each	4-8
DECANTERS, Quarts „	10-8	SUGAR Bo Glasses, each	2-8
FINGER Glasses, doz.	12-8	SWEETME „	4-8
FLOWER Baskets, each	9-0	TANKARD LES with	
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	WATER Ju Tumblers „	each 3-0
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	WATER Jug cover	„ 6-8
FRUIT Dishes, „	9-0	WINE Coolers	12-0
FRUIT Stands, „	1-8		

Of first-rate material and work manship.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards, &c., &c., Circulars; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Books for Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary, of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

WILL REPEAT, FOR THE SEVENTH TIME, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, THEIR NEW HINDOOSTANEE PLAY OF,

KHOORSHEED,

To be followed by

A VERY LAUGHABLE FARCE.

Admission at usual low rates.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per SIR WALTER SCOTT, Shaw, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO without DELAY; otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—The SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation) are requested to ATTEND a MEETING, to be HELD at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th day of November, instant, at 3 P.M., to consider important matters arising out of the last Meeting of Shareholders.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

10th November 1871.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of HOOP IRON for lashing Bales pressed in the Company's Presses up-country, viz.,—Sholapoor, Barsee, and Julgaum (Khandeish).

Forms of Tenders may be procured on application at the Company's Office, in Rampart Row, and the Tenders will be received up to 3 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1871.

No reason will be assigned for not accepting the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th November 1871.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—Having been informed that the BOMBAY AGENT of BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY has assented to a FIRM in Bombay, as an Instrument to them to SEND their MESSAGES through his Agency, that he has obtained a promise that all Messages sent by him shall have precedence over all other Messages waiting to be despatched, I hereby declare that his assertion is perfectly untrue.

GEO. B. STACEY,
General Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th November 1871.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Head Office.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

London Bankers—THE CITY BANK.

Branches and Agencies.

BOMBAY	RANGOON	HONGKONG
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI
AKYAB	BATAVIA	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BRANCHES, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,0.0.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, for the CONVEYANCE, under escort, to the Andamans of about FORTY-SEVEN NATIVE CONVICTS with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comforts during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final moiety of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, drinking and cooking pots, only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Survey Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th November 1871.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

The Company's wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Pharmaceutical and Proprietary PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS, FOR OCTOBER 1871.

In the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical Friends and Constituents throughout India, to whose notice, and that of the Profession generally, we submit the following considerations.

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

Our special Pharmaceutical Preparations are known throughout India, and are included in the daily Materia Medica of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty.

The rates will be found very moderate, and Indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all Indents intrusted to us.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR STUDIO IN RAMPART ROW WILL BE OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER. SITTINGS FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known PHOTOGRAPHS of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, ALW.YS ON VIEW; and being all kept arranged in books may easily be inspected.

Photographs of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, are IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be ready.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that they will be prepared to execute ORDERS for COLOURING in all its branches, from the Smallest Miniature to the Size of Life, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons.

Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, November, 1871.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 4 of 1871.

HARISCHANDRA NILOJEE, an assistant to the Engineer in charge of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, residing in Girgaum, in the Town and Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

versus

ATMARAM RAGHOBA and CASHINATH RAGHOBA, who is only carried on business as Contractors, both residing in House No. 136, in Candawady, in the Town and Island of Bombay.....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 11th day of October last in the above Suit) will be put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION by the undernamed IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendants :—

To be Sold on the Premises.

On MONDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Candawady, outside the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 136, and bounded on the east by the house of Vitaram and Bapu Anantajee, on or towards the north by the house of Bapu Anantajee, on or towards the west by the house of Wasudeo Vishvanath, on or towards the south by the house of J. J. Pereira, in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, and which was forth ily in the occupation of the Defendants, and is now in their tenants.

To be Sold on the Premises.

On the same day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All that piece of ground, with a stable thereon, situate at Candawady, outside the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 111, and bounded on the east by the house of Ramchandra Raghoonath, on or towards the west by the house of Antone, on or towards the north by the house of Sulloum, and on or towards the south by the house of Keshoojee Naik, and in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, and which was formerly as well as is now in the occupation of the Defendants' tenants.

To be Sold on the Premises.

And on the same day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3.—All that piece of vacant ground, with a shop thereon, situate in Candawady, outside the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109, and bounded on the east by the house of Gunput Ramchundra, on or towards the west by the house of Sulloum, and on or towards the north by the public road called Candawady Lane, and on or towards the south by the house of Atmaram Raghoba, and which was formerly as well as is now in the occupation of Khooshalee Ismail, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 6,627-3-9, for debt and interest, and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree at the rate of six per cent. per annum until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of Sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

BHAU DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10th November 1871.

Mr. JANARDHUN GOPALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

J. & C. WHITE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, in cases of 2 dozen quarts.

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PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs. 20; 22 8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
And
Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by
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		Plain Blocks	Half bound Blocks with Pocket, &c.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Imperial Folio	(20 by 14 inches)...each	12 8	18 0
Royal Folio	(18 by 11½ inches)... „	10 0	15 0
Imperial Quarto	(14 by 10 inches)... „	6 8	9 0
Royal Quarto	(11½ by 9 inches)... „	4 8	6 8
Imperial Octavo	(10 by 7 inches)... „	3 0	4 8
Royal Octavo	(9 by 6 inches)... „	2 8	3 12
Imperial Sexagesimo	(7 by 5 inches)... „	2 0	3 0
Royal Sexagesimo	(5½ by 4½ inches)... „	1 8	2 0

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N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

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RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	2s. ...
Do. Documents ...	6 Do. do. ...	2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta.	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	217

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each		Rs. 10-7
Bank of England Notes		... 10-12
Carolus		... 220
Mexican Dollars		... 222
Five-Franc Pieces		... 203
Bar Silver		... 106¼
Gold Leaf		... 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English		16-11-6
Australian Gold		... 16-14
Government Securities		5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	... 111
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872,	100 to 102
Four per cent	... Par.
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..	130

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 4th November 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching ...	1,23,507 0 11
Merchandize ...	2,60,183 10 7
Electric Telegraph ...	1,383 4 0
Earth Trains ...	3,363 12 0
Total Rs. ...	3,88,439 11 6
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles ... Total Rs ...	2,81,954 6 2
Increase ...	1,06,485 5 4

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—10TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th November, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey 9th November, 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th November, 2-13 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th November, 6-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th November, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 43 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th November, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 37 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 9th to 9 P.M. of the 10th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta ...	7 17	6 26
,, Kurrachee ...	0 48	0 5
,, Madras ...	5 25	1 1
,, Galle ...	15 48	12 20

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KERRACHEE, 10th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 9th Nov., 2 P.M.; via Turkey, 8th Nov., 5-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th Nov., 6-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 9th Nov., 12-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fuw; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH NOVEMBER.

London...	Cotton ...	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases ...	£2 15s.
	Seeds ...	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 7s. 6d.
	Woollen Ships ...	£2 7s. 0d.
	Myrabolnas & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre ...	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee ...	
Overland ...	Steamers ...	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 750 to 80 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ...		8 annas to 10 p. bar nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Phlox (s) ...	Baker ...	Goa, Nov. 8.
	Saladin ...	Rankin ...	London, July 18.
	Arcot (s) ...	Day ...	Calcutta, Oct. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Marie Gabrielle ...	Simon ...	Bimlipatam.

The steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 10th Nov., 6-20 A.M.—French Mail Steamer from China signalled.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1203 Eastern Belle, Fleming—The Captain.
1122 Pericles, Colhill—Farnham & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Scott & Willcox.

NOT FIXED.

1184 Albert Victor, Clark—Stenhouse & Co.
1334 Algonquin, Gordon—Captain.
1188 Arabia, Leslie—Remington.
1236 Annie Frost, Smith—M. Newson & Co.
1402 British Princess, Stewart—Owen & Okell.
737 Berlin, Smale—Dadabhoy Cama.
1220 British Princess, Brown—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1292 British Sovereign, Davies—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1462 British Monarch, Rowe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
405 Claverhouse, Straction—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1339 Carnarvonshire, McGill—Captain.
1499 Dallam Tower, Rhind—Stenhouse & Co.
1787 Enoch Train, Lane—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1457 Gladstone, Woollcott—M. Nusserwanjee
664 John Peacock, Finlay—Captain.
1227 Janet Cowan, Guthbert—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1048 Jumna, Laing—W. Nicol & Co.
1181 Lady Rowena, Copeland—The Captain.
1209 Loch Lomond, Gray—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
849 Medusa, Flyndell—W. Nicol & Co.
409 M. M. Peter, Greenlaw—M. & P. B. Colah.
1195 Protens, Murphy—Wallace & Co.
1339 Prince Regent, Clague—Captain.
1338 Royal Sovereign, Carphey—Edward Bates & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1040 Star of India, Hollowell—Ewart, Latham & Co.
939 Sattara, Thomas—Captain.
414 Stanley Castle, Austin—H. M. Sclick.
1185 The Foundling, Varian—Edward Bates & Co.
495 Valkyrien, Edson—F. Nusserwanjee & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1946 Mongolia (s), Barlow—P. & O. Co.
2578 Surat (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

922 Redewater (s), Richards—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR JUDDA AND HOODOODA.

891 Gunga (s), Child—H. Z. Abadin.

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

718 Ethopia (s) Scott—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHINA.

548 Mula (s), Sutton—E. Khulfan.

NOT FIXED.

722 Bivonac (s), Black—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1132 Patna (s), Saunders—W. Nicol & Co.
865 Stephenson (s), Bray—W. Nicol & Co.
1165 Travoncore (s), Easley—P. & O. Co.
1329 Tanjore (s), Johnson—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

533 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Ailum, Rowe—H. A. Noormahomed.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

234 Letisia, Nacoda—H. Thawar.
532 Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda—J. Sewjee.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

436 Fatel Rahaman, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

133 Estrella DeDamann, Nacods.
310 Putney Scottan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cader.
190 John and Mary, Nacoda—E. Sewjee.
154 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. B. Ghandy.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
670 Bullfinch, Loudder.
309 Clyde.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
1060 Dalhousie, Hewett.
1086 Dryad, Parsons.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Flower—Yacht, Warner.
Malabar, Douglas.
523 Quangtung, Elton.
408 Sind.
464 Teazer, Blomfield—R.N.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

2670 Denmark	July 8
1013 Tirrell, Morgan	July 11
1211 Ganges	July 15
1328 Prince Eugene, Smith	July 15
1245 Eastern Light, McFee,	July 19
1339 Tabor, Otis	July 22
1401 Cordilgera, Barry	July 26
993 Melrose, Neill	July 99
1264 W. G. Russell, Owen	Nov 1871, subject to H M's approval.
1062 Ontario, Scott	Aug. 4
881 Bella Maria	Aug. 8
1610 Ivanhoe, Herrimann	Aug. 8
879 Ruby, Airey	Aug. 22
1273 Jane Law, Simpson	Aug. 31
1033 Sam Mendel	Sept. 2
1356 Manila, Hircolm	Sept. 5
879 Lord Ashburton	Sept. 8
901 Khimjee Oodowjee	Sept. 11
1307 Prince Leopold, Irvine	Sept. 13
1326 Augusta, Reynest	Sept. 13
1319 Tethys	Sept. 13
1322 Tim Whiffler	Sept. 15
1067 Simla, Salter	Sept. 21

FROM LONDON.

782 Saladin, Ranken	July 17
744 Inverness—Donkin	Aug. 9
1293 Dharwar, Freebody—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	Aug. 12
820 Baldovan, Tosh	Aug. 28
724 Pembrokeshire—Thomas Steuart & Co.	Aug. 30
815 Flora, Shearer	Sept. 12
1353 Nelson	Sept. 14
600 West Australian, Andrew	
531 Dovercourt, Heighe	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1007 Royal Saxon	Sept. 7
1324 Cleopatra	Oct. 3
1249 Arundel	Oct. 7
1067 Glen Isla	Oct. 16
939 Evening Star	
1075 Stamboul	
816 Ismael	

FROM CLYDE.

1200 City of Venice, Saun	July 31
994 City of Amoy, Murdoch	Aug. 30
867 Undaunted	Sept. 1
1357 Salsette	Sept. 14

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1408 Birmingham	June 13
1210 Arabia	June 28
1089 Cavalier	June 30
652 Pallas	July 3
1482 Inspector	July 18
1260 Sabina	Aug. 3
669 Saga	Aug. 4
861 Ceres	Aug. 16
873 Virginia	Aug. 28
1512 E. F. Gabain	Aug. 30
955 Bombay	Aug. 31
569 Gazellan	Sept. 9
847 Alma	Sept. 25

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

1257 Golden Fleece, Fife	

FROM SHIELDS.

974 Glen Monarch	July 22
751 England's Glory	Aug. 19
Maria	Aug. 19
1067 Mary and Emma	Aug. 24
1248 Kate Devonport	Sept. 19
1237 Ariadne	Sept. 21

FROM CARDIFF.

1278 Chrysolite, Cruickshank	July 17
409 Vidal	July 20
1278 Phineas Pendleton, Pendleton	Aug. 1
1010 Norah Greame, Robinson—Edward Bates & Co	Aug. 17

FROM BOSTON.

1535 Golden Fleece	

FROM RANGOON.

1069 Lloyds, Robinson	Aug. 29
1304 Mahabuleshwur, Curney	Sept. 7
700 Zephyrus	Sept. 8
1407 Timoor Shaw, Winter	Sept. 17
538 Wm. Stewart	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1574 Astarte	Aug. 18

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

British Monarch, 5 bales paper, A. Jewakhan.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo, s, 15 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Medina, 50 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
British Monarch, 5 casks hardware, F. Moosabhoy; 182 casks coal pitch, H. Allibhoy; 17 casks beer, R. Muncherjee; 21 casks cement; sodawater bottles, E. P. Capuria; 50 cases glass bottles, M. Poojidjee; 26 casks paint of sorts, Ritchie, Pollexfen and Co.; 18 cases glassware and 100 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.
Jumna, 6 packages glassware, S. Parpia.
Redewater, s, 3 cases toys, H. F. Soares; 30 cases champagne, N. Ardaseer and Co.
Dallam Tower, 30 barrels cements, H. Casomjee; 100 casks cements, Aldridge and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 53 cases claret, 5 boxes dantsick, and 5 boxes maraschino, N. Ardaseer and sons.

10th November.

FROM LONDON.

British Monarch, 1,000 kegs Swedish steel, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 125 barrels pork, and 60 cases beef, S. Pestonjee and Co.; 11 packages paints, N. Trebjee and Co.; 24 cases brown Geneva, 55 cases old tom, 6 cases orange bitter, and 18 cases champagne, Bonnevialle and Sibille; 20 cases oilmanstores, 1 case bar soap, and 25 boxes candles, A. Jamsetjee; 44 cases port wine, 30 cases oilmanstores, and 4 hhds. glassware, H. Pestonjee and Sons.
Jumna, 3 cases hardware, and 1 case glassware, A. K Hybutbhoy.
Redewater, s, 6 cases brown paper, and 1 case yarn, S. Escoffhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 220 boxes claret, N. Ardaser and Sons; 1 hhd. claret, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 25 bales cotton, L. Damoder; 65 bales cotton, H. Jennah; 48 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee.
Victoria Cross, 249 bundles mowra seed, D. Merwanjee and Co.; 35 bales wool and 65 bales cotton, M. Durumsee and Co.; 4,830 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narrelwala; 62 bales cotton, H. Toolseedas.
Surat, s, 50 bales wool, M. Khetsee; 13 bales wool, N. Ramdass; 55 bales wool, C. Pitamber.
Redewater, s, 55 bales cotton, J. Lallbhoy; 50 bales cotton, I. Purbhoodass; 100 bales cotton, M. Jugnath; 300 packages wet dates, A. Habibhoy; 50 bales wool, B. Canjee; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, V. Ebram and Co.
Mongolia, s, 40 bales wool, R. Habibhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Surat, s, 20 bundles hides, P. Eduljee; 5 bales hides and skins, G. H. Razan; 6 cases cardamoms, E. Lallbhoy; 3 bales silks, B. I. S. N. Company; 15 cases cardamoms, C. Pitamber.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat, s, 4 bales skins, B. I. S. N. Company.

FOR ODESSA.

Surat, s, 200 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.; 150 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat, s, 2 cases shawls, H. Atowla.

10TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 100 bales cotton, M. Jugnath; 45 bales cotton, D. Nurpat; 80 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 192 bales cotton, M Jowrar.
Victoria Cross, 285 cwts. of horns, O. Chandabhoy; 10 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee.
Redewater, s, 100 casks of cocoanut oil, K. Petamber and Co; 5 casks mango chutney, F. Nowrojee; 55 bales cotton, K. Hurmookroy; 42 bales cotton, L. Nurse; 568 bales cotton, Halli Brothers; 300 packages wet dates, V. Ebram and Co.
Mongolia, s, 50 bales wool, J. Hormusjee and Co.; 42 bales cotton, P. Lukhmedass.

FOR LONDON.

Surat, s, 2 docra cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.; 5 bales wool rugs and 1 case shawls, R. L. Southern and Co.; 3 cases cardamoms, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Mongolia, s, 35 cases mother o'pearl shells, L. Datoo.

FOR ODESSA.

Mongolia, s, 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 10.

Wickens, Lieutenant, 63rd Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Mussooree.
Hathway, Captain, 62nd Regiment, on private affairs, from Lucknow.
Bell, Captain, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Dalrymple, Lieutenant, 86th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Watling, Lieutenant, 23rd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Reed, Surgeon, 3rd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Hingolie.
Schnepel, Sub-Conductor, Bombay Barrack Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Bignell, Quartermaster, 92nd Highlanders, on private affairs, from Jullundur.
Kettlewell, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Army Stud Department, on leave, from Punjab.
Jacob, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.
Hope, Captain, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Monckton, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Hope, Captain, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Blowers, Captain, 10th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Malligaum.
Rudd, Captain, 30th Regiment, to rejoin, to Mhow.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 7.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. J Starrock, Acting Head Asst to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, for one month.
Mr. H St A Goodrich, depy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem, privilege leave for two months.
The Rev J D Ostrchan, B A, Chaplain of Vizianagram, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.
H K the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr Patrick O'Sullivan, barrister-at-law, to act as Asst Secy to Govt in the Legislative Dept, during the employment of Mr Mayne on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr Henry John Sookes to be Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Tanjore, from the date of Mr. W F Hathaway's retirement, and to act in the appointment until that date.
Mr Allan Lindsay Lister to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of South Arcot during the absence of Mr P L Roberts on leave, or until further orders.
Mr Leonard Robert Burrows to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tanjore during the employment of Mr Cruickshank on other duty or until further orders.
Mr. Arthur Frederick Cox to be an Asst to the Collr and Mag of North Arcot.
Mr. J. J. Thompson, Tahsildar of Chicacole, Ganjam, to act as Depy Collr, in charge of the Salt Dept in the same district, during the absence of D. V. Narsinga Row on leave, or until further orders.
Mr. W. Freer, Acting Depy Collr in charge of the Salt Dept, South Arcot, to be a Depy Collr of the 4th class, to complete the Establishment, vice A Narayana Rau, promoted.
Asst Surg Edward Alfred Trimnell to be Zillah Surg and Supt of the Jail at Chingleput, vice Surg Andrews.
The undermentioned members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of Fourth Class of eight years standing, on the 7th ult:—
Messrs A J Stuart, H S Stokes, H W Bliss, J C Hughesdon, J F Smith, W H Glenny, H Newman, J. Keisall, J Wallace, C S Crole, S T McCarthy, H St A Goodrich, H Wigram, J Cameron, J D B Gribble, G A Parker, F H Wilkinson, W F Grahame, A J Lister, G D Irvine, C W W Martin, G McWatters, N A Roupell, J B Spedding, C A Galton, and C J Crostwaite.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry General List.

Lt (Brevet Capt) William Lancaster Ranking to be Capt, vice Clementson, Cadre 22nd Regt N I, deceased, dated 23rd Oct 1871.

Infantry General List.

Lts Thomas Edward Thorpe, Chauncey Curtois, and Richard Lewis Neville Sturt, to be Capts by Brevet from the 4th Nov 1871.

Madras Staff Corps—Lt (Brevt-Capt) Charles Bladen Smith Neill, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the 5th Nov 1871, subject to H M's approval.

The following promotions are made in the Warrant grades of the P W D, with effect from the 20th Sept 1871:—

Depy Asst Comsry (Hony Lt) William George Bevan to be Asst Comsry, vice Condr John Haddock to be Depy Asst Comsry, and Sub-Condr James Doheney to be Condr, vice Asst Comsry (Hony Lt) J Gray, deceased.

Surg Colvin Smith, M D, having completed 20 years' service, to be Surg-Maj from the 3rd Nov 1871, subject to H M's approval.

Ens Francis Crichton Maltby, of H M's 2nd Bat 10th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub 4th Reg N I, is admitted to the Mad S C from the 14th Oct 1870, and promoted, under the provisions of para 34 of G O G G No 332 of 1861, to the rank of Lt, from the same date, subject to H M's approval.

The services of Lt C H E Adamson, of the S C, 2nd Wing Sub 36th Regt N I, were, on the 26th ult, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India, for civil employ in British Burmah.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lt-Col W Southey, of the S C, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Upcountry Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance* ...	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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Per Copy ... 0 4 0

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DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).
HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WARLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

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Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

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Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. .. Rs. 44
Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. .. Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MASKELL—October 29th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. A. C. Maskell.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HAYES—BOYNE—October 26th, at Bangalore, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Murphy, John Hill McDally Hayes, the second son of James William Hayes, Esq., of Palhully, to Esther Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr. F. Boyne.

DEATH.

KADSHU—November 1st, at Sainja Kotegur, Mary, the beloved wife of the Reverend James Kadshu, of the Church Missionary Society.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

VERY little interest is taken on this side of India in the fortunes of the expedition which has been organized to punish the Looshais for their savage raid on the North-Eastern Frontier in the beginning of this year. Yet the expedition is to be on a sufficiently large scale to excite serious reflections, not only on the probable cost of this new frontier war, but on the policy of which it is the expression. It is not expected that there will be much fighting; the principal business of the expedition will be, it is supposed, to burn a few villages till the enemy tenders his submission and surrenders the captives still in his hands, and then to construct roads and strengthen the frontier posts, so as to protect English settlers against being again surprised while unarmed and defenceless. It seems strange that a formidable military force should be required for this purpose, and that there should be as great a stir of preparation in Bengal to crush this petty foe as if the Government of India were about to undertake the conquest of another kingdom. The Looshais are not rebels and fanatics who must be crushed at any cost. They are not animated by an intense political or religious hatred to the English, nor have they any sympathy with either the Hindoo or the Mussulman malcontents whose plots are designed to compass the overthrow of the British power in India. Their cause of quarrel with us is merely that which the North American Indian has against the pioneers of a mightier race who come to clear the forests and till the prairie lands which form his birthright. The tea planters have encroached upon territory which the Government of India sold to them as waste, but in which the Looshais considered that they had a right of property as hereditary hunting grounds of their tribes; and this original grievance has been the source of unnumbered quarrels. The ultimate issue of such a conflict cannot, of course, be doubtful. The coloured races everywhere give way before the white men, and, if the settlers were left to themselves, to defend their own plantations as best they could, there would soon be an end to the raids on the North-Eastern Frontier. We do not by any means recommend that such licence of individual warfare should be granted. But, on the other hand, we doubt if the way in which the Government of India now proposes to deal with the Looshais is at all judicious.

Of course, the Looshais must not on any account be permitted to make raids into British territory, slaughter a number of subjects of our Government, and carry off others captive, with impunity. They must be taught that, whatever grounds of complaint they may have against the Government or people of British India, they will not gain their end by means of the barbarous murder and mutilation of peaceful labourers. But our vengeance for such outrages, to be effectual, must be swift and sharp. The raid in which Mr. Winchester's daughter was carried off was made in January last; and we believe that the General commanding on the Eastern Frontier wished to follow up the raiders at once, before the scent was lost. There can hardly be two opinions as to the wisdom of this proposal. There would have been a good chance of overtaking and punishing the real offenders, if a small picked force of three to four hundred men in all had been sent after them within two or three weeks after the inroad into our territory. Instead of acting thus promptly, our military authorities have allowed nearly a year to pass away without attempting either to punish the actual raiders or to obtain guarantees from the frontier tribes against a repetition of such incursions. Now, a large force is about to advance, with all the pomp and circumstance of regular war, to make a parade of British power before these savage warriors, and to destroy some of their miserable villages by way of reprisals for the atrocities committed in January. The expedition will almost to a certainty fail in attaining one of its objects—the capture of the men who murdered Mr. Winchester and his coolies. The Looshais are split up into factions; and the chances are that, to serve their own private ends, one faction will purposely ally themselves with the invading force, and, under the pretence of handing over to justice the criminals it is in search of, pay off old scores, at our expense, on some other clan whose people in fact had nothing to do with the raid we seek to avenge.

It is much to be feared that the passion for big expeditions which is growing upon our military commanders will lead us into a terrible scrape some of these days. We cannot count upon being always as lucky as we were in Abyssinia. An active and enterprising enemy might harass our troops in a difficult country, cut off their supplies, and reduce them, in spite of their superiority in weapons and warlike skill, to a state of utter helplessness. We have had, too, in New Zealand ample experience that in irregular warfare our bravest troops may be repulsed and outmanœuvred by enemies they have been taught to despise. It is bad enough to know that the Government of India is already bound to keep a large force always at hand to protect the North-West Frontier; and one cannot but feel some alarm at the prospect of a series of "little wars" on the North-East Frontier, arising out of an expedition which is of such a kind as to suggest to the tribes the fear that the English intend to destroy their independence and annex their country. If the raid had been punished summarily at the time, it would have been a mere affair of police, while now we are committed to a grand campaign, the possible precursor of many others, each, as the enemy learns the art of fighting English troops, deadlier and more costly than those that went before. What has become, we would ask, of the breed of soldier-politicals who in the old days used, with a mere handful of men, to enforce respect for the English name among tribes quite as warlike and as difficult to manage as the Looshais? Is the race of the Outrams, Jacobs, and Nicholsons, extinct, or has our policy become less manly and self-reliant, that the Government of India takes nearly a year now to get ready a force to operate against barbarians whom an Anglo-Indian officer of the old days would, with a handful of men, have thoroughly beaten and converted into fast friends in a fortnight? The Looshais, savage as they may be in time of war, are by no means destitute of good qualities. Officers who have gone amongst them fearlessly, trusting to their honour, have been treated by them kindly and courteously and with a chivalrous regard for the sacredness of their character as guests. Unless—which we have no reason to believe to be the case—the old gift which has carried the English over the world as successful conquerors and colonizers has been lost to our race, there ought to be in the service of the Government of India some men who could have long ago pacified such a tribe, and reconciled them to the English, by inquiring into and conceding their just demands, and at the same time punishing promptly and with a strong hand every attempt on their part to take the law into their own hands. But this march of a regular army into their territory will do no good. It is more likely to provoke a lasting animosity to the Government of India, which will break out in frontier wars that may some day give us as much annoyance as the campaigns against Dr. Hunter's "armed camp" in the North-West.

LORD AND LADY NAPIER returned to Madras on Tuesday morning.

We have heard a rumour that owing to disturbances having occurred in the Persian Gulf, the steamer Nimble, at present at Aden, has been telegraphed for.

It is stated that the Bengal Secretariat is to be remodelled and that a Financial Secretariat will be established, Mr. Mackenzie, now on leave to England, becoming Financial Secretary.

MR. MICHAEL GOULD, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, has been re-appointed by the Chief Justice of Madras to act as Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor, in the room of Mr. J. D. Mayne, the Acting Advocate General.

UPON the departure of Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S.I., on leave, Mr. W. R. Benson will act at Allahabad as Judge until Mr. G. Ricketts, C.B., joins, after which he will revert to his substantive appointment of Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that there was an emeute lately in the jail at Dacca, and that about two hundred prisoners have been shipped by the railway steamer to Goalundo, thence to be sent to the Alipore Jail. The Dacca paper has nothing about this, however; so we hope the report is not correct.

THERE is a rumour in active circulation in some quarters, we read, that henceforth Delhi, and not Lahore, will be considered as the chief city of the Punjab. It is further rumoured that Oudh is to be amalgamated with the N. W. Provinces, and a Chief Commissionership is to be created for the frontier.

THE death is reported of Captain Smart, of the Government steamer Koel, under somewhat strange circumstances. Captain Smart had occasion to strike a lascar over the face on his trip to Chittagong, and in so doing had his fist cut by the man's teeth. His whole arm became much swollen, and he eventually died from the effects.

THE offices of Chairman of the Municipality and Commissioner of Police at Calcutta are, it is said, to be separated. Mr. Hogg will remain as chairman of the Municipality. It has not been definitely settled who will be appointed Commissioner of Police, but it is rumoured in official circles that Mr. Reilly, of the detective force, will succeed to the post.

DR. EWART, who has been permanently appointed Surgeon to the General Hospital, Calcutta, vice Dr. Brougham, resigned, has been allowed also to retain the chair of Physiology in the Medical College on Rs. 400 per mensem, the residue of his former allowance at the College, viz., Rs. 800, to be applied to the payment of the Resident Physician and Professor of Pathology. Government has desired the head of the Medical Department to nominate a qualified officer for the last-mentioned post.

MILITARY ITEM.

MAJOR WEIR, the Assistant Quarter Master-General of the Bombay Army, having resigned his post, will, it is said, be succeeded by Major Sexton, the present Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you be surprised to learn that H. E. the Governor intends to preside at the meeting of the Justices on the 16th instant, and that he will avail himself of that opportunity to pronounce a panegyric of the late Municipal Commissioner?

Would you be surprised to learn that the Ratepayers

days it has looked, and still looks, like rain. Some new cotton is now coming into the market, but in small quantities—the best is grown from American seed, the use of which seems to be pretty general in the neighbourhood of this place.

SHEAGAUM, 8th.—We have had another week of fine dry weather, but not quite so hot as the previous one. I notice in many fields on the higher lying ground that many of the cotton plants have suffered from the drought just as they were beginning to flower. There are bolls on nearly all the plants now, and many of them have burst, but it will be about three weeks yet before any picking commences in the district.

OOMRAWUTHEE, 9th.—We have now a little new cotton coming in daily. The quality continues very good: it is being bought at equal to Rs. 240. Some old cotton coming in daily is being bought at equal to Rs. 215.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

GOOZERAT.

MR. F. TURNER, Acting District Cotton Inspector, Goozerat, has submitted the following report up to 7th instant:—

SURAT.—No rain during the week, but there are slight dews falling which are benefiting the cotton plants; the same continue to thrive well in this district, pods are now fast forming on most of the plants, and many have perfected cotton. Jowaree crops less than last year, and plants looking bad. In the black soil it has arrived at maturity. Weather unusually hot in the day and warm at night. Rates are as follows:—Ginned cotton Rs. 225 per candy, churka cotton Rs. 215.

BROACH.—Very hot in noontime, mornings cool. Cotton plants in want of water. Dews very slight. Jowaree crops very bad. Wheat and gram crops wanting moisture, and cold weather. Ginned cotton Rs. 239 per candy, Gammee Rs. 240.

UNKLESUR AND HANSOTE.—Cotton plants are flowering and podding, but want cold weather and moisture. Dews very light.

DHOLLERA AND DHUNDOOKA.

Weather cool. The early-sown cotton fields are in good condition, plants high and look well; late-sown fields much smaller. Bajree and jowaree crops cut down. Outturn of crop only eight annas to rupee. Gram and wheat sowing completed. On an average wheat sowing is more than the last few years. Churka cotton per candy Rs. 209. 1,415 bales of cotton have been exported from Dhollera from 25th to 28th last month: 45 from Gogo.

No report received from Ahmedabad and Veerumgaum for the last week.

The following report, up to the same date, has been furnished by Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments, Broach:—

"The cotton crops are now in full flower, and will continue more or less so for a month to come. This is considered early, on which account some suppose that the harvest season will be uncommonly short, or in their words, 'there will only be one picking.' This of course is mere speculation; in the meantime, speaking generally, the Goozerat cotton crop is looking very well. On our own fields, where the experiment is with *selected* seed, but sown in the ordinary way, the present appearance is very little, if any, better than the main crop. Fields fertilized by village manure are very strong. Three kinds of artificial composts were applied at the time of sowing, but up to date there is no apparent benefit to the plants. These mixtures, it would appear, do not part immediately with the fertilizing properties they contain. A piece which was liberally dressed with the 'special coffee manure' *last* year shows a decided advantage over the ordinary fields.

"The small sprinklings of American and other kinds of exotics, sown for botanical purposes, are ripening much in the same way as they have always done, irregular and premature; such as has had the advantage of irrigation is fresh, and looks well."

KHANDEISH.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, Inspector of Cotton for Khandeish, Nassick, &c., has submitted the following report up to the 6th instant:—

"As we are still without rain, I can give no more favourable account of the crops in this district. The bajree, such as it is, is mostly harvested. Much jowaree is still standing, and of this a fair proportion may be considered good. In many places it has, however, not fructified at all, and will only serve as 'kurbee' for animals. The late jowaree (shalee) is making no growth, and without rain will produce nothing; moreover, unless this crop attains a height of 4 or 5 feet, it is not considered wholesome food for cattle.

"As regards cotton, prospects are becoming more unfavourable, and the same complaint is heard of loss of produce, and of the scantiness and inferior quality of the cotton now ready for picking. I have examined a number of fields at Pachora, where the rainfall is 18·09 in. up to date, though none has fallen since the beginning of October. The plants there are, as a rule, well grown, such in fact as would, with one more good fall of rain, and a milder temperature subsequently, have produced a full crop per acre, or an average of 90 lbs. Such fields are, under present circumstances, not likely to yield more than from 20 to 40 lbs.

"As the pods open, the fibre is found closely felted round the seed, so that the contents of each chamber of the capsule remain attached to them and separate, instead of the whole forming a little bunch of kuppas as should be the case. The fibre is also short and scanty in quantity, and the seed small and contracted.

"On the whole, I do not think that more than a four-anna crop can be expected under present circumstances.

"As the crop has failed to such an extent, the grave question arises as to the fitness of the seed for sowing. A general replacement of the seed will probably be avoided, but that a partial re-distribution will be necessary, is, I think, beyond doubt. To what extent the district itself will be able to supply sound seed, can only be ascertained subsequently. As the seed of Khandeish and Nassick had, by careful attention being constantly directed to this subject, been brought to a state of great purity this year, it is particularly unfortunate that the necessity for replacing it should arise, but this is a small matter compared with the difficulty the people will be placed in, for, in their impoverished condition, they will hardly be in a position to pay for high-priced imported seed.

"The Sub-Inspector, Julgaum, states that a four-anna crop for khurreef and cotton is expected. The tank at Meerroon is dry, so water is no longer a supply of water from that source, and the water in the wells is very low. The cotton press formerly supplied by the tank is, therefore, dependent on the well on the compound. The rainfall in this talooka only amounts to 6·31 in. up to date. The rate for cotton at Julgaum is Rs. 8¾ per pulla, and for bajree, jowaree, and wheat, 8 seers per rupee. The price of wheat a few days before was about 6 seers, but an opportune supply from the North lowered the price.

"The Sub-Inspector, Challisgaum, &c., states that the khurreef grain crops are better towards Parola. He gives the price of bajree at 7 seers, and wheat 6½ seers the rupee. In Pachora bajree is 8 seers; in Malligaum 6½ to 7 seers. The export of cotton from Khandeish and Nassick territory during fortnight ending 31st October, amounted to 78 full-pressed bales and 1,941 doores."

SHOLAPORE.

About 2,000 bhojas arrived from the Kulladghee districts in the week ending 3rd instant. No export of full-pressed bales. No rain; weather hot.

POONA.

In the week ending 31st October, no rain fell, and the crops were suffering in consequence; sowing of rubbee suspended in some parts.

SATTARA.

In Tasgaum the cotton area is 8,334 acres as compared with 14,829 acres last year. In Walwa and Khanapoor no rain fell in fortnight ending 31st October. Khurreef crops good and being harvested, and rubbee sown. Cotton prospects bad.

Mr. J. Milne, Superintendents of Experiment, Khandeish, has submitted the annexed report up to the 6th instant:—

"The cotton crop in the Errondole district much the same as at the date of last report.

"In several fields sown about the beginning of August, the plants continue to look green and are flowering freely; but owing to the unfavourable season most of the flowers are dropping, and are now lying quite thick between the rows of the plants.

"From two of the experimental fields at Dhaners, sown in June, I am now getting a picking; but the crop will be a light one, as the plants have dried up very much lately from insufficient moisture, combined with the excessive bright scorching weather. In this part of the district many of the bolls are contracted, and consequently have ripened prematurely.

"The most hopeful account of crop prospects in this district is from the Chopra talooka, on land lying near to the River Taptee; the rainfall has been heavier there, consequently it is expected that the best out-turn of cotton this season will be got in that direction. Grain crops are likewise turning out favourably in the above locality.

"In the neighbourhood of Belli Kaira, and Kajoor, and several other places where the rainfall has also been rather heavier, the cotton and grain crops are turning out much better than in localities where the rainfall was lighter.

"The weather here continues dry, and, as a rule, the nights are almost dewless. For any rubbee crops sown on dry land without the means of irrigation, the present prospects are very unfavourable.

"In districts where old wells have been out of working order for a long time, those that have a good deal of water in them are now being got ready for the irrigation of wheat and other crops. It seems in most cases the cultivators have to borrow money from the sowcars to enable them to put the wells in working order, and to enable them to carry on the cultivation of the land.

"Rupees 5 per maund for seed cotton is now being advanced here on the coming crop.

"The sowcars and others here are making arrangements to send more of their cattle off to the hills in search of fodder and water; they are to be sent after the Dewalee holidays.

"The price of grain in the Errondole bazaar are as follows":—

Jowar,	8	seers per Rupee.
Bajree,	8	" "
Wheat,	6	" "

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Mr. Walton, Cotton Inspector in the S. M. Country, has forwarded the following report up to 5th instant:—

"Reports of the progress of the cotton crop are, on the whole, good; in a few places the plants are so far advanced as to be in bud, but this is by no means general.

"Excepting thundershowers, there has been no rain during the week under report. This has enabled the ryots to work at their fields in removing grass, weeds, &c., and in surface harrowing; this has been carried on to a considerable extent, but not nearly so much as good farming requires. Showers fell in Dharwar on Thursday and Friday, aggregating 29 cents, making a total of 29 13 up to date, compared with 32·11 to the same time last year.

"From the Dharwar districts all reports are good, and the accounts I receive, as well as my own observations, quite agrees with what is summed up, as follows, in Messrs. Robertson Brothers and Co.'s last cotton report. 'The crops are everything that can be wished for, and present appearances for both cotton and grain are most favourable.' Large quantities of the old crop are being carted to the Coast, and a very encouraging feature of the day's traffic is that, to far, most of the produce is going to Carwar instead of to Compta as heretofore. An immense number of cotton-laden carts are on their way to the Coast, and carts for conveying loads down are pouring into Hoobleo—between Dharwar and that place (twelve miles distant) I passed, a few days ago, nearly 200 carts—all going to take employment in carrying cotton. It is the same, too, at the other market towns. This must make a very large aggregate for a month, and if it continues the balance of last season's crop will soon be exhausted—if present prices are maintained trade promises to be unusually brisk as soon as the 'Dewalee' is over. It is much to be regretted that the quality of acclimatized New Orleans seed has so much deteriorated; and a comprehensive scheme in good time for the selection and distribution of superior seed for next sowing season appears very desirable.

"The Belgaum reports are on the whole good. A little rain would be acceptable in some parts, but as yet there is nothing to complain of on this head. Cotton is looking very well, and the ryots anticipate good crops; early jowaree is generally in ear, and cutting it will soon commence. The rubbee crops are germinating well.

"I have generally good reports from Kulladghee. At and near Beejapore, and other parts of the north eastern districts, more rain is wanted, but crops, taking this into consideration, are getting on well here too; the prospects of the rubee crops are excellent.

"The rice crops below Ghauts are all gathered, and the yield may, on the whole, be considered a fair average. The sowing of the 'cold season' crop progresses briskly wherever irrigation is available. To sum up: agricultural prospects in the Southern Mahratta Country have not been better for years past, the prices of grain keep reasonable."

SIND.

The following report, up to 1st instant, has been furnished by Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind:—

"Plants are still healthy in leaf, but the bollworm has done a good deal of damage in some fields. The effects of its work is best seen in picking the ripe cotton: much of it is discoloured. I do not think that it has made much progress this last week among the native cotton, and to-day I see the pods, since last picking, are opening much better. The cultivators here estimate the crop to be a ten or twelve anna one compared with last year, or that it will be an ordinary good crop; at one time it was expected that the return per acre this season would be fully as good as last year, but on account of the number of flowers and bolls which of late have gone bad there must be a considerable decrease; still I hardly think it will be so much as quarter below last season's yield.

"With regard to the cotton crop on the Government farm, the Sind native is similar to neighbouring fields. Of the first and second sowings of American, half is already lost from bollworm, &c. The late sowing is not much affected as yet with worm, but the exposed side of the pods are all red as though they had been scorched with frost or fire; some of the most forward of them are shrivelling and opening badly, others which are less mature are rotting. All varieties this year are much infested with a small bug-like insect, which, if it does no more harm, spoils the colour of the cotton very considerably.

"The weather was rather more pleasant last week on account of the wind being somewhat stronger, but there is little or no difference in the temperature.

"Grain harvesting is nearly finished, and is believed to be a heavier crop than last year. Bajree is selling at 20 seers per rupee in Ghotana. The price of cotton is unaltered since last reported. No new cotton has yet been exported from the neighbouring villages."

A. T. MOORE, Major,
Nov. 8. Acting Cotton Commissioner.

INDIAN ITEMS.

LIGHT HOUSES ON THE TRAVANCORE COAST.—The thanks of Government have been tendered to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore for his offer to grant free sites for the erection of light-houses on the Travancore Coast.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 8.

PEAL OF BELLS FOR ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, MADRAS.—The Governor in Council has resolved to direct the Master Attendant to arrange, in communication with the Commissary-General, for landing the bells expected for St. George's Cathedral, and for conveying them to the Cathedral compound free of cost to the trustees.—*Id.*

HEAVY WEATHER ON THE MADRAS COAST.—The weather was very rough yesterday. During the morning the wind blew from the east accompanied by heavy showers of rain. Towards afternoon the wind changed more towards the south, but the rain was as heavy as ever. The surf was very high, and the ships in the roads at times laboured fearfully. We are sorry to hear that the emigrant ship Belvidera (of the Allen line) was wrecked off Pondicherry at five o'clock yesterday morning. The passengers and crew were saved. The ship Appelles, with horses on board, has drifted, and lies in a very critical position off the island.—*Ibid.*

ADDRESS TO SIR COLLEY H. SCOTLAND.—A meeting was held by the Hindu community of Madras at Patcheappah's Hall on the 3rd instant to devise measures for presenting a suitable address to Sir Colley Harman Scotland, Chief Justice of Madras, on his farewell departure from Madras about the latter end of next month.—*Madras Athenæum.*

MAN-EATERS IN COIMBATORE.—The Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Magistrate of Coimbatore to raise the amount of the rewards given in that district for man-eaters from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, or even Rs. 300 if necessary, on the understanding that the fact of the tiger being a man-eater is proved to the satisfaction of the magistrates or of one of his covenanted subordinates.—*Ibid.*

OUR Mysore correspondent informs us that Colonel Elliot, C.B., the Superintendent of the Astagram Division, was relieved by Captain Hill a day or two ago.—*Bangalore Herald*, Nov. 7.

THE D Battery D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery left Bangalore early on Monday morning for Bellary. It was played out by the band of H. M.'s 16th Lancers.

WE are given to understand that Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner, along with his head superintendent, are expected to arrive at Umballa in a day or two to inspect Mr. Login's experimental cotton fields.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 7.

WE learn that our Commissioner, Mr. Forsyth, has joined his appointment, and that Mr. MacNabb leaves for Delhi in a few days.—*Ibid.*

WE understand that the Political Agent at Jeypore has proceeded to Bikaneer on special deputation to arbitrate the dispute between the Maharajah and the Thakoors of the latter State.—*Indian Mirror.*

WE see nine Indian names among the candidates for the next Civil Service Examination. Three are Brahmos, two Hindus, three Christians, and one Mahomedan. The eldest son of Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty is one of the candidates.—*Ibid.*

THE BURNING OF ABDOOLA'S BODY.—The burning of the body of the assassin Abdoolah is regarded by the natives at large as a terrible punishment. They say it was unnecessary and useless, but it nevertheless has produced the effect we have stated.

THERE was a remarkable paucity of Mahomedans at the execution of the assassin Abdoolah. The cause—which it is well should be stated—was that the Mussulmans were actually afraid to be present.—*Daily Examiner.*

CALCUTTA COMMERCE.—The *Calcutta Commercial Guide* for the month of October last informs us that, as compared with October 1870, there was a decrease in the value of merchandize imported, amounting to Rs. 55,46,520, and of specie and bullion of Rs. 3,26,512. There was a decrease under the head of all the articles mentioned in the list, except copper; tin, quicksilver, lead, and common spirits, on which five items there was an increase of Rs. 59,236. The articles which show the largest decrease are cotton twist and piece-goods, woollens, iron, wrought metals, and spelter. In the value of merchandize exported there was an increase of Rs. 45,41,063, and a decrease in that of specie and bullion of Rs. 6,23,048. The articles showing the largest increase were cotton-twist, piece-goods, woollens, sugar, saltpetre, tea, rice, opium, cotton, jute, and gunny bags, whilst silk, linseed, and mustard-seed, all show a large decrease. The actual receipts at the Custom House show a net decrease of Rs. 6,70,989, of which upwards of Rs. 4,20,000 is due to a falling off in imported salt. In import tonnage there was a decrease of of 53 ships carrying 28,866 tons, and in export an increase of 14 ships and 24,129 tons.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN'S SON.—Nobin Chunder Chowdry, a native convert, and son of the Reverend Bhowany Churn Chowdry, of Howrah, has been charged with having committed criminal breach of trust in regard to a fowling-piece and three pictures belonging to a European gentleman residing at Howrah. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor and his witnesses that the accused, who was without any employment, had taken on loan the property above-mentioned, and misappropriated them to his own use by not returning them when demanded. The defendant produced the gun and two pictures in Court on the first day of trial, and in defence he urged that the third picture had been given for repairs, as the glass cover of it had accidentally been broken. The European police-officer in charge of the case was requested by the Court to go to the shop in question, and institute enquiries regarding the truth of the defendant's statement. The police-officer accordingly proceeded to the shop and found the picture which had been repaired, but the shop-keepers would not part with it, as the defendant was unable to pay Rs. 10, being the charge for work done. The case was tried before J. M. Lowis, Esq., Officiating Magistrate, who discharged the accused, advising him at the same time to pay the shop-keeper, release the picture, and return it to the prosecutor.—*Englishman.*

DANGEROUS AMUSEMENTS.—The amusements of Londoners are treated with considerable indulgence by the police, and our condition is not so cheerful that we should not seek jealously to guard such legitimate recreations as we possess. But we submit that the amusements of "going to see the fire" is one which, in the interests of public safety, requires considerable restriction. To allow a dense crowd to collect in a narrow street in front of a blazing house containing stores of still unexploded combustibles is to carry the indulgence of popular curiosity to too great a length. Still, this is what actually occurred at a fire the other day in Manor street, Chelsea. The house was the property of an oilman, and in a cellar under the shop in which he carried on business were stored oils of various kinds, paint, and gunpowder. The fire, which originated in an escape of gas, commenced at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, and the inmates were enabled to get safely off the premises, one shop boy named Wale alone sustaining any injury. But a crowd immediately through the street, and remained there till 11 o'clock, when there was a terrific explosion, which blew the roof off the house and knocked down some 20 people in the crowd, of whom eight were so seriously injured that they had to be taken to the hospital. This accident would of course have been prevented had the police adopted the precaution—which should always be taken in the case of fires of this kind—of keeping a clear space in front of the burning house.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CONTESTED CLAIM OF A DECREE-HOLDER.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION V. BULWUNTRAO BHEGAJEE AND ANOTHER.

UNDER a decree obtained for calls due from the first defendant, the Commercial Bank Corporation attached two properties, Nos. 81 and 1, situated on the Calbadevi road. In September 1870, on an application made on behalf of the firm of Gunnesh Venayek, the members of which reside at Indore and carry on business as shroffs in Bombay, the Judge in chambers issued a summons requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the attachments against the properties above mentioned should not be removed, and why the plaintiffs should not pay the costs of and incidental to the application, and why, in the meantime, the sale of the properties should not be stayed.

The plaintiffs accordingly appeared before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court on Thursday last to show cause against the summons. The Hon. the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared on behalf of Mr. T. F. Punnett, the constituted attorney of the official liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared on behalf of the firm of Gunnesh Venayek, the claimant of the property in question.

An affidavit made by Appajee Pandurang, assistant moonim of the firm, stated that in May last he was served with a prohibitory order issued in the above cause, at the instance of the plaintiffs, prohibiting defendants from alienating by sale, gift, or otherwise, either of the two properties in question; and all persons whatsoever from receiving them by purchase, gift, or in any other way, until the further order of the Court. The circumstances under which the properties came into the possession of the firm are these. One Vithuldas Mungaljee contracted to purchase them from the owners, Vurjeevundas Madhewdas and Nurrotumdas Madhewdas, for Rs. 16,500, which was to be paid by the firm of Gunnesh Venayek on the understanding that, on Vithuldas repaying the purchase money with interest and any other balance due from him, the firm should convey the properties to him. Accordingly, by a conveyance dated 5th January 1859, the properties were conveyed to the firm and Bulwuntrao, who was then the moonim, and the purchase money was paid by the firm and debited to the account of Vithuldas in the firm's books. It was alleged that the defendant Bulwuntrao was made a party to the conveyance simply as the moonim; that he had no interest in the properties; and that he ceased to be moonim of the firm four years ago. Since the purchase of the properties, the firm had continued to receive the rents and profits thereof, and had paid the collector's and assessment bills. Vithuldas had not paid the purchase money nor the balance due to the firm, nor had he made any application to the firm to convey the premises to him.

On the other hand, it was alleged for the plaintiffs that the defendant Bulwuntrao had a considerable share and interest in the said property; that by the conveyance of the 5th January 1859, the property was conveyed to the said firm and Bulwuntrao, their heirs, executors, and assigns; and that it was untrue that the name of Bulwuntrao was inserted in the deed as a nominee only of the firm; and that the deed stated that the consideration money was paid by the firm and Bulwuntrao jointly.

Appajee Pandurang, the assistant moonim, was examined at some length.

Mr. Marriott, in support of the summons, submitted that the affidavits shewed that the property was in the possession of the claimant, who had received the rents and profits thereof, and that upon that fact he was entitled to ask that the attachment should be withdrawn.

The Advocate General submitted that no case had been made out by the claimant. On his own statement, the entry of Rs. 16,500 was not a correct entry. The vendor was Vurjeevundass Madhewdas, a man as well known as the Cathedral—then why was he not called? The decree-holder was entitled to attach the property, because the consideration money had been paid by the firm and Bulwuntrao jointly. There had been nothing like an attornment of the tenants. The whole of the circumstances showed it was a joint transaction; and therefore the attachment could not be removed. There was a legal estate in Bulwuntrao, and the attachment was perfectly good.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, in giving his decision, said that in a question of this kind the Court was not bound to determine which party was telling the right story. The first question was whether the debtor or the claimant was in actual possession. As a matter of fact, the claimant had been in actual possession and had been receiving the rents from the tenants for many years. That being so, of course the presumption was that the property was the property of the person in possession. On the other side was produced the conveyance to claimant and debtor. There was nothing on the face of the deed to lead the Court to conclude that one was merely a trustee for the other. Then the claimant produced a book which shewed that this property had been mortgaged by Vithuldas to these two persons. This was, however, no formal evidence of a mortgage. According to the assistant moonim's evidence, the property might have been purchased by the persons in whose name the conveyance was made, and sold to Vithuldas for a profit of Rs. 1,000. There was no conveyance to Vithuldas; but it was a common transaction, and the story was not improbable. The case here was that the very man who was said to have an interest in the purchase was the firm's moonim. Taking the entries in the book to be genuine, it was difficult to understand how they should have been made if Bulwuntrao had any interest in the transaction. Why his name was inserted in the conveyance it was almost impossible to say. Under the circumstances, his Lordship thought the claimant ought to have the benefit of the doubt. His case stood on stronger grounds than the case on the other side; and if the decree-holder thought he had a good case, he might bring a suit within a year against the claimant. The attachment must be removed. No order as to costs. Claimant to be at liberty to apply for his costs if no suit is brought within a year. If suit is brought, costs to abide the event of the suit.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THERE are 875 candidates for the matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University, which commences from Monday the 20th inst. Of these 665 are Hindoos, 141 Parsees, 8 Mahomedans, and 61 Christians.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—9TH NOV.

(Before MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.)

BHAGBAYA DAMJEE VS. MAHOMED DEWJEE.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 278, and interest Rs. 34-15-3, being Rs. 362-15-3 due on an adjusted account dated the 19th April 1868.

Mr. Shavaksha Sorabjee Davur appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy for the defendant. Mr. Hormusjee, for the defence, pleaded the Statute of Limitation.

Mr. Shavaksha—This is an action upon an adjusted account, and it has been ruled by the High Court in Appeal No. 117, page 16, B. H. R., that the period of limitation is six years, and it has been so decided by your Honour, as well as the full Court.

Mr. Hormusjee—In that case the account was signed, and it appears from the words of Chief Justice Couch that the account was a shroff's account.

His Honour—If this is an adjusted account, it cannot be opened.

Mr. Shavaksha—This is an adjusted account in the handwriting of the defendant, and whether it is signed or not is not of much importance. In that case a reference is given to an account stated, and Lord Abinger, in delivering judgment in Irving v. Veitch, said—"The account stated is nothing more than the admission of a balance due from one party to another. The very statement of the account and admission of the balance implies a promise in law to pay it." In fact, it is an implied contract, and falls under clause 57 of Act 14 of 1859.

His Honour—Let us know the nature of the account.

Mr. Shavaksha. The defendant is a dealer in firewood, and acted as agent to several parties. Plaintiff advanced money from time to time for the supply of firewood, and defendant acted as agent.

Mr. Hormusjee—It has been ruled by the Calcutta High Court that for the recovery of money advanced for the purchase of goods, the period is three years, and clause 9, of Act 14 of 1859, applies to this case.

His Honour—But this is an adjusted account, and plaintiff sues upon the account. The decision you refer to does not apply to this case. However, let the plaintiff prove the nature of the account.

Mr. Shavaksha—I will examine the defendant as my witness, and I will prove my case by his own mouth.

Upon examining the defendant, it was proved that he was in the habit of consigning goods to several parties from a place called Munore. Plaintiff had advanced him money for goods to be purchased on his account. The goods were not sent, but the account was adjusted and paid off.

His Honour (to Mr. Hormusjee)—Well, you should prove the payment.

Mr. Hormusjee—I have no evidence to offer, but I adhere to what I said that the claim is barred.

His Honour gave a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed, with professional costs.

A VALUABLE SPECIFIC.—It is asserted that phenic acid is not only a cure, but a certain preventive of small-pox, and it appears from observations made in France that no person has been attacked with small-pox, vaccinated or not, who had taken phenic acid. A contemporary says the remedy is not only efficacious in cases of small-pox, but for any contagious epidemic. This is the way the acid is to be taken. Put a table-spoonful of phenic acid water, (of 4 per cent. acid strength) into half a tumbler of sugar and water, and drink it every morning; the dose may be repeated in the evening if considered necessary. It is also said that this mixture is a splendid cholera antidote.

APPLICATION TO REINSTATE A SUIT.

JOHN WATSON V. AGA MAHOMED TUKEY.

THE plaintiff in this case had filed a suit in the High Court at Bombay previous to his death, which took place in England on the 12th May 1871, to recover from the defendant possession of certain property, situated at Baboola Tank Road, purchased by him at a sale held by the Sheriff. While the managing clerk of the plaintiff's solicitor was engaged in preparing a brief for counsel, the case was called on before Mr. Justice Bayley on the 22nd August last, and, as no one appeared for the plaintiff, it was struck out. Some correspondence ensued between the solicitors of the parties for the purpose of having it restored to the board; and on the 23rd September last, on the motion of Mr. Starling on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Bayley granted a rule *nisi* requiring the defendant to show cause why the suit, which was dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code, should not be restored to the board of causes, and why leave should not be given to amend the plaint by inserting therein the name of the executor of the deceased plaintiff, and to make such other amendments as might be rendered necessary. At the application for the rule *nisi*, it was mentioned to the Court that Mr. J. P. Watson, the eldest son of the deceased, had gone to England for the purpose of proving the will and taking out letters of administration; and that the deceased's representatives intended to prosecute the suit as soon as probate was obtained.

Mr. Thomas Thompson, one of the executors of the deceased's will, made an affidavit in support of the application, in which it was stated that the deceased died in England in May last, having made and published his will on the 28th September 1861. The will was proved in England, and probate was granted to Hannah Maria Watson, widow of the deceased, William Hant, and the deponent on the 30th June 1871. Deponent arrived in Bombay on the 25th August last and had brought with him exemplification of the will and probate; and had applied to this Court to grant him letters of administration. He was desirous to prosecute the above suit as soon as the letters of administration were granted him.

The rule *nisi* came on for discussion before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court on Thursday, when Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Judge, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Marriott, in showing cause against the rule, submitted that if the Court restored the case to the board, his client should not be made to pay the costs.

Mr. Starling, on the other hand, asked that either the costs should be made costs in the cause, or that each party be made to pay his own costs. Had Mr. Judge at any time said he was ready to consent to the cause being restored, all the trouble of making useless affidavits would have been spared, and there would have been no necessity for the voluminous correspondence that had ensued between the solicitors.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, in disposing of the application, referred to the circumstances under which the suit was struck out, remarking that there was no plaintiff in existence, and the Court could not pass any order upon the record as it then stood. What ought to have been done was that the representatives should have applied to the Judge in chambers, under section 102, for substitution of some one as plaintiff, or, if the copy of the probate had not arrived in Bombay, counsel ought to have been instructed to inform the Court at the sitting on the 22nd August last that plaintiff was dead, and to ask for a stay of proceedings. To some extent, as appeared upon the correspondence, the plaintiff's solicitors intended to do something of that kind. (Refers to the correspondence.) It was not a short case. The clerk of the plaintiff's attorneys was preparing a brief for counsel, but before he had done so, the case was called on and struck out. This was another case in addition to those within his Lordship's knowledge, in which attorneys' clerks did not instruct counsel at the proper time. The order was made in ignorance of the fact that the plaintiff was dead, or else his Lordship should have directed that the case should stand over. Now, without considering the subsequent affidavits, it appeared that the fault had arisen from a want of proper care on the part of those who represented the plaintiff. His Lordship made the rule absolute for the restoration of the suit on the board on the payment of defendant's costs by the plaintiff.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A MAHOMEDAN ON HIS WIFE.

THE hearing of the above case was resumed on Thursday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, when the following material evidence was taken:—

Fakeer Mahomed Sheikh Hoossein said—I am a baker, and live in Kandi Mohla. I know informant Khuteeza and prisoner Peerbux Rahimbux. Until lately they were my neighbours, living in a room adjoining mine. I remember a morning, about two months ago, at about 7 o'clock, I heard a cry coming from Khuteeza's room, "I am beat: I am cut, I am cut." I ran on to the verandah and to the door of the room, which I found closed and secured from inside. I looked through a chink in a plank wall of the room, and observed that both Khuteeza and prisoner were besmeared with blood, and that Khuteeza was cut in several places. A large crowd of people gathered together. Meanwhile the door opened from inside, and the prisoner came out and stood on the road. Khuteeza followed him. She too sat on the road, and then fell on the ground. She had a wound on one of her breasts, and on her nose. Her other breast was entirely cut off. Police sepoy Dawood Hussun came over and seized prisoner. The police jemadar Mahomed Fukey, too, came over almost immediately, and they had some talk with prisoner. I was at some distance, and can't say what it was. The police and prisoner went into prisoner's room and then soon came out. Immediately afterwards Dawood left with Khuteeza in a buggy. Khuteeza was married to prisoner about four months ago. Ever since then she and prisoner did not live on good terms.

Sheikh Dawood Sheikh Hussun deposed—I am a police naique, and do duty in the Khara Talao section of C division. I know informant Khuteeza and prisoner Peerbux Rahimbux. I remember the morning of the 5th September last. On that morning, at about 7 o'clock, as I was going my rounds in Kandi Mohla, I saw a crowd of people near prisoner's room. I went up to the spot and saw Khuteeza sitting on the road. I observed she had wounds on her left breast and on her nose, and that her right breast was cut off. She was bleeding profusely, and all her clothes were besmeared with blood. Prisoner was standing about five paces from her, and his clothes too had blood on them. People in the crowd said he had cut Khuteeza. I therefore seized him. Meanwhile the jemadar, Mahomed Fukey, came over, and he and I took prisoner near to Khuteeza, and asked him what all that was, pointing to the woman. Prisoner said she was his wife and that he had cut her. On enquiry by the jemadar, prisoner stated he had cut her with a razor, and that the razor was in his room near a charpoy, and he offered to point it out. He said he had cut Khuteeza because she would not obey his orders. Prisoner then took the jemadar and me into his room and pointed out the razor, now in Court, under a charpoy, and the jemadar took it up. It had fresh blood on it. We then came out with the razor. At the jemadar's direction I at once took Khuteeza to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and gave her in charge of Mr. Apothecary McKenzie there.

Three other witnesses were examined, who corroborated in material points the testimony of the last witness. The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

"HIGHLANDERS AND THE KILT."—A correspondent, calling attention in a Scotch contemporary to a paragraph in *The Globe* alluding to the metamorphosis of the 91st Regiment from being a trawsed to a kilted corps, says:—"Giving due consideration to the origin and title of the 91st, nothing should be more appropriate than the contemplated change of uniform. Inasmuch as there is obvious inconsistency, and a savouring of incongruity, in any regiment denominated Highlanders not to be attired as such. While both congratulating and complimenting the loyal Highlanders on their commendable assumption of the martial garb of Scottish mountaineers, it would be gratifying to hear that the three other tartaned corps, namely, 71st, 72nd, and 74th, who were all formerly kilted, and still bear the name Highland, would, like the 91st, don their present hybrid uniform, and appear in the picturesque garb which was wont to 'cheer the friend and scare the foe.' I may remark that, in another respect, our only national cavalry corps, the 2nd Royal North British Dragoons (according to their pithy and suggestive regimental motto, 'second to none') is as notable in appearance as are the Highland regiments, from the circumstance of each trooper being mounted on a grey steed, and are thus appropriately and well-known as the Scots Greys. *The Globe*, referring to the style of coat presently worn by the 91st, ironically says it is of a 'nondescript cut,' whereas it is the same as has been in use by the other Highland regiments for the past twenty years, and is, I believe, copied from an ancient style of jacket worn with the Highlander costume."

A MAN DISGUISED AS A WOMAN FOR TEN YEARS.—A Limerick correspondent writes:—At the petty sessions of Ballyneety, a small village within five miles of Limerick, a person who was passed by the name of Bridget Fleming, and who has been in the employment of several farmers in the neighbourhood of Ballingarde and Ballyneety in the different capacities of female servant, for most recently that of dairymaid with a farmer living at a distance of half a mile from the latter village during the past twelve months, was brought before the Magistrate charged with being of a different sex from that assumed. The prisoner had been remanded from the previous examination, at which his sex had been fully proved, and had given bail for his second appearance, and presented himself when called upon very neatly dressed in female attire, and conducted himself with the utmost nonchalance. From such facts elicited it appears that the prisoner was between 19 and 20 years of age, during the past ten of which he had earned his living by such occupations as those usually pursued by females, and had always passed for one of that sex—leading it, like washing and making up of clothes; could sew with great neatness, and had always made his own clothing and underclothing, besides assisting others at the same employment; had most excellent testimonials of character from his various employers, and had always obtained the very highest wages, being remarkably expert, clever, and industrious.

MEERUT RACES.

FIRST DAY, 4TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1st Race 3-30 P.M. "Pony Race." ½ Mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. T. C. S-D's..	g. a. h. Aboo Jenoob	9 7	Donaldson 1
Capt. James's ...	g. c. p. Plover'ste "Bullfinch"	9 7	Gooch..... 2
Mr. Wetherall's.	c. c. p. Jimcrack	8 6	—— 0
Mr. B. W's	c. c. p. Orion.....	9 7	Jaffer..... 0

Time—1m.

2nd Race 4 P.M. "Meerut Derby." 1½ Miles.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Lee's	g. a. h. Aboo Jenoob	9 3	Dignum... 1
Capt. Phillip's...	g. a. h. Malabar	9 3	Donaldson 2
Mr. C. J. Collins'	b. a. h. Navarino	8 4	Native ... 3
Mr. B. W's.	Granby.....	9 3	Roe 0
Mr. Haward's ...	b. a. h. Dart	8 12	Low..... 0
Capt. Phillip's ..	b. a. h. Kneldom.....	8 4	—— ... 0

Time—2m. 59s.

3rd Race 4-30 P.M. "Hack Stakes." ¾ Mile.

	st.		
Mr. Symons	Cruiser	11	Gent 1
Mr. C. J. Collins'	Pavaroo	11	Gent 2
Mr. B. W's	Korance.....	11	Roe..... 3

SECOND DAY, 6TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1st Race, 3-30 P.M. "Galloway Plate." 1 Mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Haward's ...	b. a. h. Dart	10 0	Dignum ... 1
Mr. C.

THE S.S. MEGÆRA.

The *Straits Times* of the 25th ult. says:—"H.M.S. Rinaldo on Saturday night returned to our harbour, after an absence of about two months, to render aid to the shipwrecked men of the Megæra on St. Paul's island. The Rinaldo had only time to communicate once with the shore at St. Paul's before a heavy gale set in, causing her to part both cables, and she very narrowly escaped being wrecked on a sunken reef, past which she drifted almost within a stone's throw. For eight days she had to beat up against the wind before she could again effect an anchorage at the island. The Megæra's men were in tolerably good health, and had plenty of provisions. The P. & O. steamer Malacca arrived at St. Paul's the day after the Rinaldo, and after getting all the men on board (of whom we learn there were four hundred), both vessels saild for King George's Sound, where they arrived within a day of each other."

TWO GERMANS MURDERED BY THEIR COOLIES AT SUMATRA.

We learn of a sad occurrence at Deli, Sumatra. This place, from the productiveness of the soil, has attracted capital and settlers from Singapore, who engage in planting tobacco and other staple products. A short time ago, two residents of this place, Messrs. Hermann Küng and Theodor Meyer, went down to Deli, and set to work at a place fifteen or sixteen miles further inland than the previous European settlers. These young men had lately received some specie from Singapore, and their coolies, being aware of this, determined to possess themselves of it. Accordingly, on the morning of the 10th instant, they attacked Mr. Meyer with an axe, severing his head from his shoulders. Mr. Küng, hearing some disturbance, ran to learn the cause, when he, too, was cut down, cleaving his skull in two. Nothing was known of the murder until some two days after, when some of their friends, going to see them, found their murdered bodies. After committing this brutal and shocking murder, we are told, the coolies resumed their work as if nothing had happened. The Rajah, we hear, has arrested seventeen of the coolies, who will be tried for the crime according to the native custom.—*Straits Times*, Oct. 25.

ANOTHER ACT OF PIRACY ON THE KREEAN RIVER.

It appears that a boat left Penang last week with a large quantity of stores and goods for Kreean. As she approached the mouth of the Kreean river the attention of the man at the helm was drawn to the suspicious appearance of two prahus which were leaving, at the time, the left bank of the river, and directing their course towards the advancing boat. These movements being considered hostile, the men in the boat attempted to escape, but before they could proceed far, the prahus, which had the advantage of being manned by thirty sturdy pirates, soon came within hailing distance of the boat. The crew of the boat at once jumped overboard, leaving two of their comrades, who could not swim, behind, and made the best way they could to the shore. The pirates overhauled the boat soon after, and transferred to their prahus all the property they found in her and the two unfortunate men left behind. Considering themselves quite safe, they quietly proceeded with their booty to the shore, and, after a delay of several hours, they again put off, probably in search of additional spoil. But the police authorities on shore had already been informed of the attack made on the boat and were already out in boats on the river on the look-out for the marauders. Mr. Cooper, the Deputy Inspector of Police of Bukit Tamboon, a native headman, and as strong a body of policemen as could be got together in a few hurried moments, soon appeared in full chase of the prahus. The pirates finding their position becoming critical made for the shore again, but the policemen, for once, proved to be possessed of pluck, and pursued the pirates closely, landing almost immediately after the fellows did, and apprehending eight of them. The police recovered possession of all the property stolen from the Chinaman's boat, and found in addition a large quantity of arms and ammunition in the prahus.—*Penang Argus*, Oct. 21.

A PRUSSIAN DRILL INSTRUCTOR AT SHANGHAI.

We hear that a Prussian drill-instructor has been brought out by the Chinese authorities to drill a body of men at the Arsenal. The words of command are, it is said, to be in German, partly we suppose for the excellent reason that the tutor must be ignorant of Chinese, and partly possibly because his employers imagine that not only is there virtue in tactics, but also in the shibboleth by which they are brought about. The result of the system being pursued—if it may be so called, and is not merely a series of experiments to test the value of various European systems—will be somewhat awkward. In the neighbourhood of Shanghai, the Chinese will now have three several departments of native troops drilling in English, French, and German, and doubtless many still serving under the old *regime*. Should the men ever be called upon to work together, only Moltkes, able to issue commands as if they had the gift of tongues, could bridgade them. When called on for duty, either these soldiers will aptly represent a military Babel, with the diversity of tongues a source of division and weakness, or the foreign veneer will drop off, and they will revert to native tactics under a native leader. The system, however, has its satisfactory side—for foreigners.—*N. C. Daily News*.

A NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 13.)

An effort has been in progress for some time past to unite the upper and working classes in some scheme of legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the people. It has been carried on almost entirely by the mediation of Mr. Scott Russell, who alone has been cognisant of the names of the negotiators on either side. The suggestions came, in the first place, from a body of working men who meet under the chairmanship of Mr. Scott Russell and the secretaryship of Mr. George Potter, and bears the title of the Council of Skilled Workmen. On the 3rd February this Council empowered its chairman to enter into negotiation with some Peers who were anxious to know what were the real wishes of the Working Men, and it was not till the 4th August that he was able to make an official statement that a Council of Legislation had been formed by a number of Peers and other gentlemen, and had empowered him to communicate to the Council of Skilled Workmen the following resolution:—

"The Council of Legislation for the well-being and well-doing of English skilled workmen accept the proposition made to them by Mr. Scott Russell, the President of the Council of Representative Working Men, constituted in January last. They accept the responsibility of advising with that council regarding the legislative measures necessary to promote the physical, moral, and intellectual welfare of the working-classes. They accept the responsibility of preparing those legislative measures for carrying the objects of the working men into effect, and of bringing in and parsing those measures through both Houses of Parliament."

They do not conceal from themselves the great opposition which those measures "will encounter in passing through Parliament; but they consider it their duty to make earnest efforts for the better understanding and closer union of the separated classes of society, and retain to themselves perfect freedom of judgment and decision on the wisdom of the measures proposed to them, and the expedient modes of giving them effect, and they cordially unite with the working-men for the promotion of the common good."

The names of the ten gentlemen who had formed this Council of Legislation were not communicated to the working men till the whole programme had been agreed upon. It was understood that they included members of both Houses of Parliament, and, though chiefly Conservatives, had some Liberals among them. On the 28th of September the fundamental principles of the movement having been agreed on and embodied in seven resolutions, the signatures of the Council of Legislation which had been affixed were read by the Chairman, and the signatures of the Workmen's Council were added. The following were the seven resolutions:—

"1. To rescue the families of our workmen from the dismal lanes, crowded alleys, and unwholesome dwellings of our towns, and plant them out in the clear; where, in the middle of a garden, in a detached homestead, in wholesome air and sunshine, they may live and grow up, strong, healthy, and pure, under the influences of a well-ordered home."

"2. To enable this to be effectually carried out there must be created a perfect organization for the self-government of counties, towns, and villages, with powers for the acquisition and disposal of land for the common good."

"3. The next condition of the well-being of the skilled workman is that a day's labour shall consist of eight hours of honest work."

"4. In addition to schools for elementary education, there shall be provided schools for practical knowledge and technical skill in the midst of their homesteads."

"5. For the moral and physical well-being of the people, places of public recreation, knowledge, and refinement, shall be organized as parts of the public service."

6. "Public markets shall be erected in every town for the sale of goods in small quantities, of best quality, at wholesale price."

7. "There shall be provided a great extension of the organization of the public service on the model of the Post-office, for the occasion good."

The above resolutions have been signed on the part of the Council of Legislation by the following gentlemen:—The Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Lorne, the Earl of Lichfield, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord John Manners, Sir John Pakington, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy. It was signed on behalf of the Council of Skilled Workmen by Messrs. Robert Applegarth, joiner; Daniel Guile, iron founder; George Howell, bricklayer; J. W. Hughes, carpenter; George Potter, joiner; Lloyd Jones, fustian cutter; W. Broadhurst, mason; F. Wetstone, engineer; John Deighton, joiner; Alfred Barker, shoemaker, James Squire, painter; P. Barry, author of "Workmen's Rights;" R. M. Latham, chairman of the Labour Representation League; Sigismund Engländer, telegraphist; T. J. Dunning, bookbinder; William Allan (pledged by D. Guile); Joseph Leicester, and Scott Russell, engineer.

It has been resolved that as early as possible in the autumn a meeting of the two bodies should take place, and it was intended that at that meeting, where the two Councils would for the first time come face to face with each other, the form should be decided under which the announcement of the movement should be made public. It is, we believe, intended to increase the number of the Peers' Council to fifteen, or somewhat more, and to form joint committees of the two Councils for all the various parts of the movement. It is understood that Mr. Disraeli, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Derby have taken some part in the negotiations, generally approve the movement, though they have not affixed their signatures to the resolutions

The Indian printer's devil is a mischievous imp, but his American brother must be quite as bad, if mistakes like the following are at all common:—In the office of a New York paper there stood in type the report of a sermon, and a paragraph about the career of a mad dog. In "making up," the two got mixed up, and the readers of the paper next day were astounded by the following melange:—"The Rev. James Thompson preached to a large audience last Sunday. This was his last sermon previous to his embarkation for Europe. He exhorted his brethren and sisters, and after a devout prayer, too: a whim to cut up some frantic freaks. He ran up Smith-street to Brown, and down Cara-street to College. At this stage of the proceedings some boys seized him, tied a teakettle to his tail, and let him go. A great crowd gathered, and for a few moments there was a lively scene. Finally he was shot by a policeman."

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 14th October 1871.

On Tuesday evening I was dining at the official residence of a friend at Versailles. At dessert a servant brought a folded slip of paper to our host, who fixed his eyes on me, and said: "I am sorry to give you bad news; the Queen of England is dead!" You may judge of my sorrow and of my anxiety to get back to Paris to learn full particulars. Before the train brought me to this city, I began to have my doubts of the truth of the report, although evidently the intelligence had been received and was believed in official quarters. I rushed into a well-known *cafe* on the Boulevard, and seized three or four of the evening papers. In two of them I saw the melancholy announcement. Still an event so sudden seemed most highly improbable, and I was well aware that there is somewhere in this city a manufactory of falsehoods, and that a big lie is turned out almost every evening. I therefore telegraphed to a friend in London; but as he was not at his house that evening, I only received a reply on Wednesday morning. You may imagine the loyal and sincere pleasure with which I read these words: "A monstrous lie; Her Majesty is as well as usual." I had my *dejeuner* about 11 o'clock at Brebant's. Some people I know came to me came to condole and to learn particulars—"Very sorry indeed; so good a sovereign and so good a woman?"—"Aye, so good that I hope my Most Gracious Queen will reign over us many a day." "What! you have not heard the news; Queen Victoria is dead!"—"Not in the least, as much alive, thank God! as you or I."—"Oh! my dear fellow, I read it last night in the newspapers." It was thoroughly useless for me to protest or even to shew my despatch. "Oh! mon ami, Gladstone is coming in, don't get the Prince of Wales in quietly; but it's quite true; I read it in the newspapers." The strangest thing I know is, not that the French lie abominably, each for himself and fellows, but that such lovers to be lied to by others, and thus the falsehood and hates to have it made manifest that it is such. What most struck me, while this latest rumour was being discussed, was the universal respect in which our Queen is held by all classes here. I heard even a fruit-seller in the Halles, where republicanism is especially rampant, say: "She was the mother-in-law of Fritz, but all the same she was a good woman." All the women spoke of Her Majesty's fine family and how well she brought them up. By the way another of the Queen's sons, as you must have already heard, is likely to make you a visit this winter. The announcement was probably premature, but this week it will be decided, or has been decided, whether Prince Arthur is to look in on the expected great Camp at Delhi. Lord Napier of Magdala had better collect around him the best Staff officers he can find in India. The late autumnal campaign in England has made these gentlemen wonderfully popular, and has raised a host of clever military critics. Some of the ablest of them will probably be riding through the Camp of Delhi taking notes. The English newspapers will give us columns on the subject, descriptive and critical. If Prince Arthur goes, I believe Captain Hozier will form one of His Royal Highness's suite, and he will take the opportunity of acting, as usual, as "Special" for the London *Times*, and earning his hundred guineas a month. When the ambitious *Daily Telegraph* gets wind of this project, it will assuredly start one of its sensational staff for the East, and you will probably also have amongst you little John Skinnari, proud of his Danish Dannebrog and his Prussian medal, as good and as clever a fellow to write and to talk—both well, the latter best—as any man in England. If you accept the hint, it will not be a bad thing for you to be infinitely too patient and submissive Anglo-Indians to raise a small agitation on the infamous manner in which they are treated by the English postal authorities. When postage on home letters and new-papers has been diminished immensely, you have borne to have your rates to India increased, and America is treated by my worthy friend, the Postmaster-General, or rather by his brains-carrier, Mr. Hill, in fully ten times a more favorable manner than our own great Indian Empire.—*Pioneer*.

NARRATIVE OF A FRENCH PRISONER.

The following stirring narrative of a journeyman printer who was arrested when the regulars entered Paris is given by the Paris correspondent of *The Scotsman*:—

"For forty-eight hours we had not left the printing office. We were sixteen in all, and as soon as our work was done we retired to the cellar to sleep, fearing to go home lest we should be arrested in the streets and forced to join the battalions of the Commune. I was more uneasy than my comrades, for my wife had just died of the smallpox, and our little boy, ten years old, was alone in the house. However, he found his way to me over the barricades. I had hardly time to embrace him when our printing office was invaded by the Versailles troops. We thought we had been delivered, but it was the commencement of our captivity. Without listening to what we had to say, the soldiers drove us into the street, and mixed us pell-mell with other prisoners. I had hardly time to snatch up my child. We were forced to obey, and when we remonstrated, the troops threatened to shoot us on the spot. This was no vain menace, for several men were shot. As we passed along, the crowd abused us, calling us robbers and throwing dirt and stones at us. In order to get along, the soldiers said they were taking us to the Park Monceaux to shoot us. My boy began to cry, and said, 'Father, I am afraid.' I kissed him and tried to console him, and tried to persuade him that the soldiers only said that they were going to execute us in fun. I smiled as I said this, and the child then began to laugh. My comrades and myself managed to get together, and we marched on till we came to the Park Monceaux, where we were incarcerated, the women being placed upon one side first. When my turn came, I told the captain that I was a printer, and a widower with one child; that neither I nor my fifteen companions had joined the Commune, &c. The officer merely replied, 'To Versailles!' I did not know what that meant, but gained some courage; and on leaving we learnt that those sent to Versailles were favoured, the other prisoners having been ordered for instant execution. By the time we started for Versailles it was 4 A.M., and when we approached the gates, the officer in command had to halt his men in consequence of the shells which were being fired from Montmartre. The soldiers were furious, and declared that 'this vermin,' as they called us, should be disposed of on the spot. We were far more frightened of the soldiers than of the projectiles. My boy wandered a few steps away from the column, and a soldier pushed him back roughly with the butt of his rifle. Up till then I had been resigned, but I could not refrain from rushing to my boy's hand. An officer saw the movement, and asked me in a harsh tone of voice what I meant, whose child it was, and why he had been arrested? When I told him my tale, his manner changed, and he said, in a whisper, that in all probability we should be shot on reaching Versailles, and that I should do well to get rid of my boy. I had been so impregnated with the idea that I was about to be executed that I had not thought of this separation; but what the officer said to me showed me the reality in all its horror. 'The child must go?' I asked. 'Certainly,' replied the officer, 'unless you wish him to be shot in the heap' (*dans le tas*). 'Dans le tas!' These words brought the perspiration to my forehead. What was I to do? At this moment the lad said he was hungry, and it was twenty-four hours since we had eaten anything. A shell burst close to us, and the officer ordered us to march. After several efforts to get rid of my boy, who insisted on clinging to me, I at last managed to send him home, telling him that I would return as soon as I had taken my comrades to Versailles. The officer kindly gave him a couple of francs, and told him to get some coffee ready. The column marched on, and I marched mechanically with it, feeling that I had left my only child alone in the world. At Versailles we were about a thousand strong, and I trudged on in the rear choked with dust, not knowing where I was going, catching hazy glimpses of soldiers and gendarmes, and hearing people shout to put us to death. These sounds fell heavily on my ear. At last, towards evening, we reached Satory, and were penned up in a narrow space inside some loopholed walls, behind which soldiers with loaded muskets were standing ready to fire. On one side of this vast open prison were some mitrailleuses. One of my fellow-prisoners asked a gendarme what these were, and he answered, 'Coffee grinders, with which we intend to clean out this place to-morrow morning.' However, nothing astonished us now. We were ordered to lie down, and those who hesitated fell in their turn, but never to rise again—they were shot. The night passed away thus, and in the morning some thin pea-soup was served out to us. We had not eaten anything for forty-eight hours. We were told that we were going to be examined; and this was balm to my heart, as I was innocent, and hoped for justice. However, the day passed away without any change in our situation. We remained lying down, and every time any one raised himself up the bullets whistled over our heads. It was impossible to stir. At night it began to rain, and it continued pouring incessantly. In a very short time the earth was soaked through, and our situation became unbearable. Our clothes, which had first been wetted as it were to us, were now encrusted with mud. The boldest attempted to rise, but at each movement the loop-holes vomited bullets and imprecations from drunken soldiers, and the balls fired at hazard struck *dans le tas*. Thus passed the second night, and, as you may imagine, we awaited the day with impatience. When morning broke a fearful spectacle presented itself to our eyes: in the midst of the mud were large pools of blood, dead bodies, and wounded men, lying there without any one to aid them. It was terrible. Instinctively, I thought of home, but a loud noise soon woke me from the reverie in which I had been plunged. It was another lot which was coming in—a lot composed of women and children. They had marched all night in the rain, and many of them were without boots and almost naked. For three days the rain fell without ceasing, and we remained waiting, without either shelter or food, and at last we were called up in turn. I appeared before an officer, but hardly know what I said to him. I spoke to him of cold, hunger, the rain, and, above all, of my boy. He dismissed me, and the next day I was put into a cattle train, in which I spent twenty-two hours. I had lost all feeling, and could hardly say if it were morning or night. Hardly had I arrived at La Rochel's, when I was sent on board ship, consigned to the hold, and carried off to the Isle of Aix. We received no letters, and, after being kept there a fortnight, I was transhipped to the Isle Madame. For four long months my captivity lasted, during which time I imagined that all sorts of accidents had befallen my son."

At last the poor printer was released, and rushed off to Paris. On returning home, he learned that no one had seen his child, but he soon heard that he existed. The lad had been picked up by the soldiers of the 91st Regiment, and had lived with them. His father was not long in finding him out, and declares that he forgives all those who did him injury—all, with the exception of those wretches who brought such calamities on France.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.—The International Exhibition which has been open for the last six months at South Kensington was closed on Saturday, 30th Sept. It may be remembered that the opening in May last was a scene of great brilliancy, when the Prince of Wales, attended by several other members of the Royal family, inaugurated the occasion. The close was as unlike this as possible. There was no ceremony, there were no crowds; though the day was Saturday and the price of admission a shilling, yet the working classes hardly made any appearance whatever, and the numbers little, if at all, exceeded the daily average of visitors that have attended in the latter months. The bands of the Royal Horse Guards and the Royal Artillery played in the Horticultural Gardens during the day, and in the course of the evening a concert was given in the Albert Hall by the London Glee and Madrigal Union. At the end of the concert the National Anthem was sung. The outburst of "God Save the Queen" was the signal to commence to clear out. Soon the vast building and the Exhibition building adjoining were empty and desorted, and the first of the series of annual international exhibitions was at an end.

AN OLD INDIAN'S IDEAS OF LONDON LIFE.

An "Old Indian," now at home on leave, writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"We are all very well,—knocking about London a good deal. At first the din of the streets, and of the under-ground railways, by which I travel a good deal, worried me dreadfully; and even now the intense unrest of London is ever present. Worry and hurry everywhere; trains rushing into stations at full speed, suddenly pulling up with a horrible grind and then off again with a scream, almost before they have stopped. My only wonder is, that people don't go mad. In offices and in the streets, boys of ten or twelve years of age doing the work of men,—all put together, it quite dazes me, and makes 55 look like a by-gone age to be classed with the Ichthyosaurus, and other old-world institutions. I suppose India unfits a man for London, at least I feel as if the slow life of Madras were now more in my way than the bustle of London."

THE FEMALE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

(*Daily News.*)

The name of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull is not unknown on this side of the Atlantic. Phœbus does not yoke his steeds quite so far away from us, but that we have heard something of a new light so brilliant as she claims to be. We all know that she is a lady now resident in New York city who leads one branch of the Woman's Rights movement, who has a broker's office in Wall-street, conducts a newspaper which is the advocate of Free Love, and aspires to be President of the United States. Now, however, we are placed in possession of a fuller biography of this interesting and remarkable woman. Mrs. Victoria Woodhull has found, in the zenith and flush of her renown, that which was wanting to the great men who lived before Agamemnon—an inspired chronicler. Lately, it appears, Mrs. Victoria was in some little trouble. She was mixed up in some family quarrel, and harsh things were said of her even by members of her own household. This is a malign world, the tongue of rumour is barbed with venom and life is thorny, and Mrs. Woodhull's fair fame was arraigned. She had advocated strange doctrines in *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* (her colleague in journalism is her sister Miss Tennie C. Claflin); she had been married and divorced and re-married, and had kindly sheltered under her roof husband number one with the full consent of husband number two. The censorious world found fault with this arrangement. No cross no crown. Had Mrs. Woodhull not been misunderstood she would never have found such an interpreter as her present biographer. The fact that she was so assailed raised for her an eloquent defender in Mr. Theodore Tilton—a man, be it said, of some political position and a certain literary name in the United States. Mr. Tilton has written the life of Mrs Woodhull, and we propose to give a very short analysis of his labours. We have only to make two preliminary observations by way of caution. First, that the little work seems the fruit of perfect seriousness and genuine conviction on the part of a man who, still very young, is, or was until lately, one of the most rising and brilliant figures in American journalism and politics. Next, that Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, whatever her supernatural or other gifts, is no more the accepted leader of the genuine Woman's Suffrage movement in America than Brigham Young is acknowledged there as the pioneer of social progress.

Let us come, however, to Mr. Tilton's biographical work; and we shall as far as possible efface ourselves, and present to the public only his heroine and himself. Victoria Woodhull was born in Ohio in 1838. This was the year when the Queen of England was crowned, and the infant was christened as the namesake of our Sovereign. "Her parents," says Mr. Tilton, "little dreamed then that their daughter would one day aspire to a higher seat than the English throne." She was badly treated by her father, and some of her sisters are not pleasant girls. Mr. Tilton says, in charming frankness, that "they are a sisterhood of furies," "tempered," however, we are glad to know, even though we don't quite understand how the composition works, "with love's melancholy." In her school days Victoria was called "the Little Queen," because "she "bore herself with mimic royalty, like one born to "command." She was another Joan of Arc—"a child of genius, toil, and grief." Like Joan of Arc, she has her spirits. She has always been animated from the angels. They used to dictate every step of her life. "In pleasant weather she has a habit of sitting on "the roof of her stately mansion on Murry-hill" (in the most fashionable quarter of New York) "and "there communicating face to face with the spirits." A letter accepting the candidature for the Presidency of the United States which she lately wrote, and which her biographer considers "a beautiful piece of "English not unworthy of Macaulay," was dictated by her while in a trance under the inspiration of her spiritual counsellors. We have read the document, and it is, to our mundane senses, of very ordinary perceptions which prevents us from discerning its beauty. But we are pleased to find that, awake or asleep, Mrs. Woodhull has kindly feelings towards England. One reason why she consents to "run" for President is because she thinks it might "be a new security of peace if a twin sisterhood of Victorias were to preside over the two nations." This is at once modest and humane. It is almost condescending in one who has frequently been "carried through the air like St. Catherine, winged by angels"—a mode of transportation which even Mr. Home must envy. Angels came while she was rocking the cradle of the doctrine, "and began to fan the child with their white hands until its face grew fresh and rosy." Her chief counsellor, however, her most intimate friend and familiar, is of late not an angel, but one who talked with a tongue eloquent as angelic eloquence itself. For years she has been visited almost every day by "a tall, stately man of lofty figure, clad in a Greek tunic, solemn and graceful in his aspect." This venerable person prophesied for her a part of her career, predicted that she would win great wealth and live in a stately house, that she would conduct a journal, and finally "become the ruler of her people." He has lately dictated her speeches, her writings, and every important movement of her business. He is "her familiar spirit, the author of her public policy, and the inspirer of her published words." For a long time he modestly withheld his name, but at last he was induced to confess himself. Who is he? Why—"by those who fell at Marathon"—who but Demosthenes himself? The voice is the voice of Victoria C. Woodhull, but the words, the "thoughts," the inspiration are those of the grandest orator of antiquity, who, though dead, yet speaketh in Wall-street.

After this, nothing else is wonderful. In Indiana this favoured lady "wrought some apparently miraculous cures; she straightened the feet of the lame; she opened the ears of the deaf; she detected the robbers of a bank; she brought to light hidden crimes; she solved physiological problems; she unveiled business secrets; she prophesied future events." She brought one of her own children back to life. The boy had been two hours dead when she arrived. She pressed the corpse to her bosom, kept it there, fell into a trance, and when she awoke the child was living, and still lives. We have not space to recount half the wonderful things that she has done. Her personal and physical accomplishments are such as become a woman so favoured by all worlds. She can "ride a horse like an Indian, and climb a tree like an athlete." She "can swim, row, play billiards, and dance." "She can walk all day, like an Englishwoman." She is "of medium stature, lithe and elastic, free and graceful." "Her side face, looked at over her left shoulder, is of perfect aquiline outline, as classic as ever went into a Roman marble, and resembles the mask of Shakespeare after death." When in a trance she is under a strong spiritual influence, "a strange and mystical light radiates from her face." In earnest conversation she pours forth her sentences like a mountain-stream sweeping away everything that frets its flood." We do not propose to go into her domestic revelations, which her biographer unfolds with astounding fulness and freedom. We shall neither discuss the accusations made against the lady, nor Mr. Tilton's peculiar way of replying to them. One through whose lips Demosthenes is glad to speak ought to have little need of the eloquent advocacy even of a Tilton. A lady who can sit upon her housetop of an evening, as she is said often to do, and call her more freely than the recently imported sparrows, can afford to be indifferent to the opinions of her mundane neighbours. There are good people living on Murry-hill, but we venture to think that Mrs. Victoria Woodhull's is the only mansion there which claims to have the day with impatience. When morning broke a fearful spectacle presented itself to our eyes: in the midst of the mud were large pools of blood, dead bodies, and wounded men, lying there without any one to aid them. It was terrible. Instinctively, I thought of home, but a loud noise soon woke me from the reverie in which I had been plunged. It was another lot which was coming in—a lot composed of women and children. They had marched all night in the rain, and many of them were without boots and almost naked. For three days the rain fell without ceasing, and we remained waiting, without either shelter or food, and at last we were called up in turn. I appeared before an officer, but hardly know what I said to him. I spoke to him of cold, hunger, the rain, and, above all, of my boy. He dismissed me, and the next day I was put into a cattle train, in which I spent twenty-two hours. I had lost all feeling, and could hardly say if it were morning or night. Hardly had I arrived at La Rochel's, when I was sent on board ship, consigned to the hold, and carried off to the Isle of Aix. We received no letters, and, after being kept there a fortnight, I was transhipped to the Isle Madame. For four long months my captivity lasted, during which time I imagined that all sorts of accidents had befallen my son."

At last the poor printer was released, and rushed off to Paris. On returning home, he learned that no one had seen his child, but he soon heard that he existed. The lad had been picked up by the soldiers of the 91st Regiment, and had lived with them. His father was not long in finding him out, and declares that he forgives all those who did him injury—all, with the exception of those wretches who brought such calamities on France.

A HOUSE REMOVED BY THOMSON'S ROAD STEAMER.—A large frame building, situated in Channel Street, opposite the Stockton Baker Hotel, and formerly occupied by Condy Brothers as a planing-mill, was removed by Hilam Fisher to a lot near the intersection of Miner Avenue and Aurora Streets. The house is 25 by 45 feet, and is constructed of very strong and heavy material. When Mr. Fisher's workmen had the whole structure placed upon wheels, it was remarked by onlookers, that it would be difficult to obtain a team of animals able to haul the house to its destination; but when all was in readiness for transportation, the fears expressed in relation to difficulty in removing it, were soon dispelled by Thomson's patent road steamer being hitched to the huge pile, and travelling away with it as easily as "rolling off on log." It also hauled about a few blocks in distance, part of the way along smooth gravelled streets, and a short distance along uneven streets. The road steamer moved along about as fast as a person could easily walk. The time occupied in the removal was exactly three-quarters of an hour. The engineer, John G. Provan, informs us that the engine hauled the building, which, it is computed, weighed not less than thirty tons, with as little trouble as if it had been a match-box. It was taken round sharp corners without the slightest difficulty, and lauded in its position with the utmost precision, and without any difficulty whatever. This is both a speedy and economical method of house moving.—*Stockton (California) Daily Independant*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various inventors and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE MORMONS AND THEIR PRESIDENT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."]

SALT LAKE CITY, August 29.

Our Sunday in Salt Lake City has been fortunately chosen; and we have heard an address from Brigham Young himself, whose sermons are now not to be reckoned on. His speaking was unexpected, and I believe unpremeditated, which perhaps accounts for the fact that the congregation in the Tabernacle was rather a thin one. However, that huge stone building, evidently planned after some picture of the Jewish Tabernacle, and capable of seating 11,000 persons in nave and galleries, must often bear flagrant testimony to the lukewarmness of Mormon worshippers; for all who live in the city would barely fill it. Our preliminary service was very simple. First, a hymn, sung by the choir, of about 20 men, and as many women, surrounding Brigham Young in the organ gallery. My companion, who is musical, says that it is the finest religious music he has ever heard, and my own impressions are almost equally favourable. The congregation took no part whatever in it. Then a short bidding prayer, and another hymn. Then an elder came forward and announced that Dr. Thompson, of the Dutch Reformed Church, who had been designated for the sermon, was still visiting the Sunday Schools, and that the interval till he arrived would be occupied by some of the Missionaries who had just returned from Europe with an account of their experiences. The first brother who got up was a frothy, grandiloquent young gentleman, who told us little except about his own delight in having gone out as a missionary and of the great services he had rendered. I gather from him that the Southampton circuit, over which he had been labouring, was no longer as good a field as formerly; and when he spoke of "hundreds, aye, thousands," of English Mormons, who were only withheld by their poverty from coming to Utah, it was in a tone rather like the language of defeat than of triumph. The second missionary spoke much more from the heart. He had been on the Sheffield circuit, and complained bitterly of English indifference. He had met with great kindness, but instead of talking with him about the Mormon Gospel, his English acquaintance had insisted on questioning him about the mines and agricultural capabilities of Utah. Nor had his experience in religious circles been favourable. He had found the Methodists bigoted in their own traditional order of the Bible; and perpetually when he had proved to them that God was not the God of the Athanasian Creed, a being of abstract attributes, "with centre everywhere and circumference nowhere," but a being of the passions and nature with man, his hearers had altogether rejected the new exegesis. Altogether he foreboded that a time of judgment for national transgressions was impending over England. This man spoke openly of Brigham Young as the inspired prophet of the Lord, accredited by his great works. Both he and his predecessor read Christian and Scriptural phraseology throughout; and, especially when one looked at the faces of the congregation, one might have believed oneself to be in an assembly of Welsh Primitive Methodists, only the women have a look about the eyes, something like the demure disciplined look of Catholics, which is unmistakably not of English or Protestant growth. By the time the second missionary had ended, Dr. Thompson had arrived and was formally introduced to the congregation. As a well-known and orthodox New York divine, the new preacher had an embarrassing task to perform, and I tried to think how Canon Liddon or the Archbishop of York would have extricated himself from the situation. Dr. Thompson faced the difficulty in what was perhaps the best way; talked fluently and even eloquently about the material interests of the Territorial labours of the population; and then went off into safe common-places about the doctrines on which all sects were agreed. His discourse was not a long one, and when Brigham Young got up to speak. The Mormon President is a singularly hale man, with the look of fifty rather than of seventy-two winters, with a massive forehead, clear, keen eyes, and mouth indicative of temper, generally with the look of an English banker-squire, and resembling Mr. Bright more than any other of our public men. His voice shows age, and is a little thin. His address was rambling, and with no clear central idea. He spoke bitterly of other religious bodies, saying that the Mormons had been five times mobbed out, and that every time the mob had been headed by a preacher. Then by a rapid transition he passed to the inutility of dogmatic teaching, and told a story in which G. F. Train's name figured, the gist of which was that any man can put all he knows about God, heaven, or hell into five minutes' talk. Last of all, he wound up with an attack on the decline of faith among the Mormons. Before they came to Utah, when they met together in fear of riot or death, no believer had liked to miss a meeting. With security their fervour had waxed cold. He expected soon to hear that the younger saints were organizing Sunday excursion trains to Wasath (a railway station in the midst of beautiful scenery.) The remedy lay with the Mormon women, and the President wound up by exhorting the Mormon mothers especially to train their children in a severer discipline.

I don't know whether you will have gathered from my narrative the impression I have myself hold, and which the Gentiles do not scruple to proclaim, that Mormonism is played out, and that the Saints feel it and are despondent. Brigham Young's greed of power and gain has grown upon him with years, and is now felt to be intolerable. His attempts to suppress all private stores and to regulate the prices of labour, the five miles of stone wall with which he has surrounded his house and grounds, and the thirty millions he is said to have amassed from the tithes of a struggling and rather poor population are scandals which have seriously impaired his ascendancy. Meanwhile, by a curious fatality, the desert home which the Mormons selected as a country to which no Gentile would care to follow them proves to be inexhaustibly rich in mines, and is drawing speculators and labourers from every quarter. At least half the stores in the city appear to be owned by Gentiles. United States troops are quartered outside, and hold the place in their grasp as completely as Butler ever held New Orleans. I am told that detectives are now at work ferreting out the details of those mysterious disappearances which used to visit apostate Mormons, and though the next grand jury which sits in Utah will probably find a true bill for murder against Brigham Young. It is said, too, that at the next election the votes of all polygamists will be objected to, on the ground that they have violated the Constitution. It is possible that these are mere rumours, but they serve to show what is hoped by one party and feared by another. No one, I think, can doubt that tolerance to polygamy is no part of the average American's creed.

I am inclined to think the end will come quietly; that Brigham Young will be superseded as Governor, and shelved; that polygamy will be put down, so far as concerns the public marrying of several women to one man, but that open maintenance of the doctrine will begin to fan the child with their white hands until its face grew fresh and rosy." Her chief counsellor, however, her most intimate friend and familiar, is of late not an angel, but one who talked with a tongue eloquent as angelic eloquence itself. For years she has been visited almost every day by "a tall, stately man of lofty figure, clad in a Greek tunic, solemn and graceful in his aspect." This venerable person prophesied for her a part of her career, predicted that she would win great wealth and live in a stately house, that she would conduct a journal, and finally "become the ruler of her people." He has lately dictated her speeches, her writings, and every important movement of her business. He is "her familiar spirit, the author of her public policy, and the inspirer of her published words." For a long time he modestly withheld his name, but at last he was induced to confess himself. Who is he? Why—"by those who fell at Marathon"—who but Demosthenes himself? The voice is the voice of Victoria C. Woodhull, but the words, the "thoughts," the inspiration are those of the grandest orator of antiquity, who, though dead, yet speaketh in Wall-street.

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